



**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1997 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE**

**FOR RELEASE
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The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 4 percent during 1997 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1996. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 5 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 4 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1996 and 1997 show a 3-percent decrease for the first quarter, a 4-percent decline for the second and third quarters, and a 5-percent decrease for the fourth quarter.

All 1997 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States 1997*, scheduled to be released in the fall of 1998.

Crime Index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1997 over 1996, offenses known to the police.

Popu- lation Group and Area	Number of agencies	Popu- lation (thou- sands)	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*	
Total	9,582	201,231	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8	
Cities:															
Over 1,000,000	10	22,446	-5	-5	-6	-4	-11	-6	-11	-3	-6	-3	-7	+1	
500,000 to 999,999	17	11,084	-5	-5	-5	-5	-10	+2	-10	-1	-4	-5	-8	-19	
250,000 to 499,999	36	13,221	-5	-5	-6	-5	-14	-8	-10	-3	-5	-5	-6	-7	
100,000 to 249,999	148	21,508	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	+2	-4	-3	-2	-3	-2	-6	
50,000 to 99,999	289	19,603	-4	-4	-4	-4	-6	-2	-7	-3	-3	-3	-7	-13	
25,000 to 49,999	546	18,910	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	+6	-7	-3	-2	-3	-3	-20	
10,000 to 24,999	1,286	20,237	-4	-4	-5	-4	-3	0	-7	-5	-3	-4	-5	-12	
Under 10,000	4,443	16,071	-2	-3	-1	-3	-2	+7	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	-17	
Counties:															
Suburban ¹	942	38,068	-3	-3	-3	-3	-11	-2	-6	-2	-1	-4	-1	-22	
Rural ²	1,865	20,083	-1	-1	+1	-1	-7	+3	+6	0	0	-2	+4	-21	
Areas:															
Suburban Area ³	4,783	75,844	-3	-3	-3	-3	-8	0	-7	-2	-2	-4	-3	-19	
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,434	17,442	-2	-3	-4	-2	-3	+5	-2	-5	-1	-3	0	-21	

- (1) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- (2) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- (3) Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside the central cities.

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8
Northeast	-6	-6	-5	-6	-13	-2	-10	-1	-7	-4	-11	-5
Midwest	-3	-3	-4	-3	-6	-3	-6	-2	-3	-4	-4	-3
South	-4	-4	-4	-4	-9	-1	-6	-3	-3	-4	-6	-10
West	-3	-3	-5	-3	-11	+1	-11	-2	-2	-3	-1	-10

TABLE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through December each year over previous year.

Years	Crime Index total	Modi- fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1994/1993	-1	-1	-4	-1	-5	-4	-6	-2	-4	+1	-2	+5
1995/1994	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-6	-1	-4	+2	-4	-4
1996/1995	-3	-3	-6	-2	-9	-2	-7	-6	-4	-1	-5	-3
1997/1996	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8

* The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Data for arson are not included in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is fewer than used in compiling trends for other Crime Index offenses.

TABLE 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1997 over 1996
Cities over 100,000 Population

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
ABILENE	TX	1996	5,971	5,995	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
		1997	6,403	6,432	2	67	124	449	1,320	4,147	294	29
ALBANY ¹	NY	1996	8,130	8,180	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
		1997	7,314		18	65	429	511	1,763	4,103	425	
ALBUQUERQUE	NM	1996	48,253	48,441	70	375	1,998	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
		1997	47,923	48,054	49	270	1,729	3,629	8,543	25,954	7,749	131
ALEXANDRIA	VA	1996	7,143	7,157	7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	14
		1997	6,601	6,627	5	46	267	288	819	4,363	813	26
ALLENTOWN	PA	1996	7,443	7,487	6	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	44
		1997	6,530	6,573	7	48	391	241	1,342	3,798	703	43
AMARILLO	TX	1996	14,088	14,175	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
		1997	12,983	13,048	14	69	246	915	2,130	8,832	777	65
AMHERST TOWN ¹	NY	1996	2,744	2,747	0	7	59	32	263	2,208	175	3
		1997	2,600		0	8	38	51	296	2,058	149	
ANAHEIM	CA	1996	14,670	14,745	14	81	978	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
		1997	12,130	12,185	15	100	812	1,037	2,270	5,924	1,972	55
ANN ARBOR	MI	1996	4,696	4,741	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
		1997	4,546	4,589	0	34	106	226	803	3,161	216	43
ARLINGTON	TX	1996	21,312	21,372	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
		1997	20,096	20,142	12	127	527	1,754	3,056	12,569	2,051	46
ATLANTA	GA	1996	70,521	70,760	196	392	4,805	8,306	10,471	37,104	9,247	239
		1997	58,591	58,846	150	366	4,751	7,563	9,183	28,709	7,869	255
AURORA ²	IL	1996			26		226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
		1997			20		225	561	1,067	3,736	288	36
AUSTIN ⁴	TX	1996	42,279		41	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	
		1997	42,988	43,127	40	283	1,284	1,920	7,511	27,485	4,465	139
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1996	12,584	12,727	25	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
		1997	12,934	13,075	22	39	496	561	2,837	7,694	1,285	141
BALTIMORE	MD	1996	85,984	86,403	330	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
		1997	77,595	77,982	312	480	8,629	7,995	12,755	38,593	8,831	387
BATON ROUGE	LA	1996	27,361	27,623	71	118	1,210	1,999	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
		1997	26,363	26,578	58	144	1,454	1,135	5,097	15,394	3,081	215
BEAUMONT	TX	1996	10,309	10,362	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
		1997	9,268	9,336	11	214	394	676	1,836	5,492	645	68
BERKELEY	CA	1996	10,333	10,374	8	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
		1997	9,796	9,848	11	31	447	476	1,260	6,612	959	52
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1996	29,283	29,529	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
		1997	26,395	26,624	108	222	1,337	2,118	5,186	14,067	3,357	229
BOISE	ID	1996	8,797	8,818	1	60	56	391	1,511	6,400	378	81
		1997	7,856	7,921	4	62	57	409	1,321	5,685	318	65
BOSTON ¹	MA	1996	44,711	45,329	59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	618
		1997	37,838		43	350	2,728	4,765	4,301	17,920	7,731	
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1996	9,868	9,882	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
		1997	9,250	9,269	8	41	217	1,005	1,366	6,199	414	19
BUFFALO ¹	NY	1996	26,636	27,197	56	269	2,623	1,576	6,298	11,314	4,500	561
		1997	25,292		47	230	2,195	1,542	5,984	11,424	3,870	
BURBANK	CA	1996	4,161	4,171	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
		1997	3,794	3,805	0	14	130	207	557	2,105	781	11
CAMBRIDGE ¹	MA	1996	4,968	5,003	1	35	226	387	799	2,973	547	35
		1997	4,449		2	24	176	369	596	2,778	504	
CEDAR RAPIDS ¹	IA	1996	8,002		0	11	111	270	1,276	5,962	372	
		1997	7,319	7,327	1	21	81	149	1,358	5,351	358	8
CHANDLER	AZ	1996	8,550	8,627	2	29	143	254	1,796	5,210	1,116	77
		1997	8,899	8,967	2	41	140	201	1,969	5,523	1,023	68
CHARLOTTE- MECKLENBURG	NC	1996	53,518	53,957	71	306	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	439
		1997	52,874	53,264	56	339	2,716	6,045	10,413	28,922	4,383	390
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1996	14,688	14,814	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
		1997	15,533	15,639	35	86	599	1,925	2,789	8,780	1,319	106
CHESAPEAKE	VA	1996	8,463	8,576	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,596	534	113
		1997	8,462	8,561	11	48	321	439	1,635	5,467	541	99
CHICAGO ²	IL	1996			789		26,860	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560
		1997			757		25,289	36,519	40,632	119,609	33,607	1,544
CHULA VISTA	CA	1996	8,822	8,864	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
		1997	9,012	9,062	8	38	375	675	1,460	4,853	1,603	50
CLEARWATER	FL	1996	7,577	7,607	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
		1997	7,564	7,587	3	65	198	768	1,716	4,491	323	23
CLEVELAND	OH	1996	37,409	38,033	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624
		1997	37,026	37,657	77	638	3,837	2,692	8,146	14,305	7,331	631

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
COLUMBIA	SC	1996	12,362	12,396	19	87	527	1,282	1,924	7,569	954	34
		1997	11,892	11,927	12	63	519	1,105	1,588	7,798	807	35
COLUMBUS	GA	1996	12,294	12,302	15	24	367	484	2,216	8,351	837	8
		1997	12,918	12,920	16	30	472	439	1,968	9,057	936	2
COLUMBUS	OH	1996	61,083	61,894	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
		1997	62,440	63,218	84	696	3,104	2,103	13,453	35,882	7,118	778
CONCORD	CA	1996	7,302	7,326	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
		1997	7,143	7,181	0	36	179	555	1,203	4,486	684	38
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1996	30,467	30,683	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
		1997	29,770	29,910	18	154	428	2,267	4,371	20,899	1,633	140
COSTA MESA	CA	1996	5,413	5,424	1	22	158	194	892	3,531	615	11
		1997	4,635	4,644	3	32	145	191	613	3,106	545	9
DALLAS	TX	1996	100,401	102,088	217	740	6,122	9,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
		1997	100,624	102,154	209	744	5,626	8,336	17,755	50,586	17,368	1,530
DAYTON	OH	1996	17,841	18,078	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
		1997	17,266	17,476	34	217	1,161	703	3,719	8,312	3,120	210
DENVER	CO	1996	34,314	34,694	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
		1997	30,514	30,913	69	356	1,253	1,857	6,456	14,755	5,768	399
DETROIT	MI	1996	120,188	121,999	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
		1997	119,717	122,328	469	968	8,208	12,857	19,324	44,452	33,439	2,611
DOWNEY	CA	1996	4,785	4,823	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
		1997	4,446	4,480	7	30	303	131	763	1,965	1,247	34
DURHAM	NC	1996	16,838	16,909	41	84	810	754	4,226	9,400	1,523	71
		1997	17,834	17,875	31	91	1,244	711	3,958	9,801	1,998	41
ELIZABETH	NJ	1996	9,209	9,238	13	54	795	325	1,768	4,382	1,872	29
		1997	9,493	9,525	7	39	797	333	2,154	4,329	1,834	32
EL MONTE	CA	1996	4,597	4,666	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
		1997	4,087	4,129	7	35	532	540	768	1,333	872	42
EL PASO	TX	1996	45,134	45,310	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
		1997	42,649	42,776	24	225	1,066	3,534	3,251	30,978	3,571	127
ERIE	PA	1996	5,532	5,581	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
		1997	5,722	5,782	4	62	365	267	1,152	3,449	423	60
ESCONDIDO	CA	1996	6,857	6,902	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
		1997	7,246	7,278	6	66	208	559	1,200	4,271	936	32
EUGENE	OR	1996	12,181	12,278	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	97
		1997	12,326	12,408	2	52	311	392	2,128	8,638	803	82
EVANSVILLE	IN	1996	7,405	7,460	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
		1997	7,750	7,818	7	44	179	520	1,507	5,030	463	68
FLINT	MI	1996	16,054	16,269	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
		1997	15,992	16,229	19	130	805	2,346	3,689	6,606	2,397	237
FONTANA	CA	1996	5,430	5,460	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
		1997	4,359	4,379	12	64	329	633	973	1,235	1,113	20
FORT COLLINS	CO	1996	5,448	5,490	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
		1997	5,554	5,583	1	53	31	283	752	4,221	213	29
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1996	25,487	25,557	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
		1997	20,667	20,739	17	100	1,301	1,087	3,930	10,666	3,566	72
FORT WAYNE	IN	1996	13,966	14,052	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
		1997	15,327	15,448	36	113	502	363	2,454	10,365	1,494	121
FORT WORTH	TX	1996	38,902	39,266	68	319	1,692	2,905	7,917	21,481	4,520	364
		1997	34,972	35,259	74	265	1,402	2,572	6,573	20,010	4,076	287
FREMONT	CA	1996	7,769	7,813	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
		1997	7,975	8,001	4	35	157	547	1,501	4,761	970	26
FRESNO	CA	1996	41,687	42,801	69	216	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
		1997	37,623	38,744	60	192	1,794	2,736	6,640	19,035	7,166	1,121
FULLERTON	CA	1996	5,246	5,260	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
		1997	4,796	4,815	2	30	157	248	783	2,989	587	19
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1996	6,478	6,520	5	34	309	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
		1997	5,919	5,955	3	22	276	509	1,186	2,895	1,028	36
GARLAND	TX	1996	9,562	9,640	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
		1997	8,712	8,789	4	56	137	329	1,742	5,642	802	77
GARY	IN	1996	11,229	11,846	104	185	702	2,889	2,278	2,823	2,248	617
		1997	13,431	14,124	88	160	740	3,494	3,339	3,103	2,507	693
GLENDALE	AZ	1996	13,480	13,558	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
		1997	15,179	15,245	13	81	323	754	2,437	8,851	2,720	66
GLENDALE	CA	1996	6,966	7,015	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
		1997	5,815	5,865	6	21	256	411	987	3,099	1,035	50
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1996	6,882	6,887	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
		1997	7,449	7,450	9	33	125	1,167	1,013	4,186	916	1
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1996	14,600	14,698	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
		1997	14,075	14,172	25	41	578	1,649	2,822	7,816	1,144	97
GREEN BAY	WI	1996	4,679	4,710	3	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31
		1997	4,786	4,803	6	20	48	198	629	3,655	230	17
GREENSBORO	NC	1996	16,393	16,472	23	95	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
		1997	16,515	16,602	33	86	779	1,074	3,076	10,329	1,138	87
HAMPTON	VA	1996	7,167	7,223	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
		1997	7,133	7,197	6	54	275	194	911	5,019	674	64
HARTFORD ¹	CT	1996	13,188	13,291	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
		1997	11,944		21	47	860	695	1,652	7,048	1,621	

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
HAYWARD	CA	1996	7,876	7,975	12	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
		1997	8,179	8,237	7	50	352	381	1,147	4,721	1,521	58
HENDERSON	NV	1996	5,028	5,061	7	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
		1997	6,477	6,499	2	88	141	91	1,441	3,665	1,049	22
HIALEAH	FL	1996	18,210	18,301	12	63	887	1,051	2,894	9,123	4,180	91
		1997	17,640	17,719	14	61	846	1,310	2,830	8,764	3,815	79
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1996	12,535	12,552	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
		1997	12,582	12,619	9	64	490	642	2,214	7,528	1,635	37
HONOLULU	HI	1996	60,059	60,352	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
		1997	53,410	53,712	34	257	1,214	1,131	8,755	36,430	5,589	302
HOUSTON	TX	1996	135,329	137,082	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
		1997	130,844	132,425	254	790	8,146	11,967	23,967	64,925	20,795	1,581
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1996	7,305	7,336	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31
		1997	6,441	6,458	5	34	111	493	1,419	3,636	743	17
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1996	14,330	14,392	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
		1997	13,537	13,586	16	99	372	921	2,261	8,760	1,108	49
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1996	8,771	8,840	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
		1997	9,473	9,518	6	29	133	445	1,288	6,596	976	45
INDIANAPOLIS ³	IN	1996	56,277	56,701	132	567	3,132	4,900	11,202	28,590	7,754	424
		1997	52,641	53,059	146	554	3,340	4,799	11,508	24,566	7,728	418
INGLEWOOD	CA	1996	6,241	6,286	27	61	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
		1997	5,601	5,640	24	61	735	810	1,088	1,620	1,263	39
IRVINE	CA	1996	4,090	4,123	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
		1997	3,690	3,727	1	10	44	165	860	2,264	346	37
IRVING	TX	1996	9,483	9,548	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
		1997	9,000	9,040	6	69	178	480	1,307	6,002	958	40
JACKSON	MS	1996	20,466	20,550	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
		1997	20,176	20,221	61	213	1,147	719	5,218	9,549	3,269	45
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1996	59,534	59,976	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
		1997	57,978	58,387	75	606	2,369	6,387	12,343	30,790	5,408	409
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1996	16,704	16,839	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
		1997	15,598	15,745	26	109	1,640	1,963	3,145	5,654	3,061	147
KANSAS CITY	MO	1996	52,300	52,726	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
		1997	49,511	49,953	100	417	2,711	5,341	8,641	24,874	7,427	442
KNOXVILLE	TN	1996	10,767	10,874	23	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
		1997	11,164	11,320	19	97	545	844	2,039	6,083	1,537	156
LAFAYETTE	LA	1996	8,483	8,516	8	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	33
		1997	8,532	8,556	15	81	265	626	1,539	5,379	627	24
LANCASTER	CA	1996	5,947	6,003	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
		1997	6,507	6,558	7	52	341	1,129	1,623	2,498	857	51
LANSING	MI	1996	9,744	9,812	10	172	343	1,124	1,607	5,952	536	68
		1997	9,349	9,408	11	189	265	820	1,698	5,860	506	59
LAREDO	TX	1996	11,240	11,322	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
		1997	12,646	12,746	11	56	193	553	2,074	8,727	1,032	100
LEXINGTON	KY	1996	15,328	15,405	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
		1997	15,165	15,225	24	129	580	1,195	2,610	9,721	906	60
LINCOLN	NB	1996	14,349	14,403	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,742	515	54
		1997	14,273	14,294	7	96	146	881	1,793	10,805	545	21
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1996	21,016	21,170	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
		1997	21,814	21,933	34	165	867	1,297	4,089	13,818	1,544	119
LIVONIA ¹	MI	1996	3,422		2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	
		1997	3,469		1	33	74	118	471	2,413	359	
LONG BEACH	CA	1996	26,308	26,499	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
		1997	21,817	21,992	56	125	1,849	2,177	4,295	9,084	4,231	175
LOS ANGELES	CA	1996	235,258	238,851	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
		1997	204,554	207,874	574	1,413	20,506	34,043	30,195	82,605	35,218	3,320
LOUISVILLE	KY	1996	21,030	21,418	63	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,484	3,331	388
		1997	19,095	19,419	68	128	1,545	1,339	4,480	8,706	2,829	324
LUBBOCK	TX	1996	12,948	13,044	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
		1997	12,767	13,081	6	92	220	1,518	2,588	7,644	699	314
MACON	GA	1996	14,011	14,061	18	77	382	447	2,452	9,195	1,440	50
		1997	12,072	12,110	23	57	310	516	2,032	7,861	1,273	38
MADISON	WI	1996	9,096	9,154	1	75	299	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
		1997	8,831	8,872	3	82	340	433	1,397	5,922	654	41
MCALLEN	TX	1996	10,697	10,744	5	23	148	370	1,475	7,730	946	47
		1997	9,273	9,342	4	19	151	243	1,569	6,266	1,021	69
MEMPHIS	TN	1996	70,275	70,895	155	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
		1997	64,015	64,668	138	938	5,240	5,520	15,471	25,251	11,457	653
MESA	AZ	1996	25,735	25,862	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
		1997	27,101	27,209	13	126	450	1,965	4,272	16,827	3,448	108
MESQUITE	TX	1996	6,452	6,580	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128
		1997	5,923	6,047	4	5	59	373	536	4,236	710	124
MIAMI	FL	1996	52,918	53,150	124	201	5,139	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
		1997	50,259	50,477	103	189	4,517	6,214	8,946	22,609	7,681	218
MIDLAND	TX	1996	4,966	4,984	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
		1997	4,742	4,759	5	80	89	228	950	3,171	219	17
MILWAUKEE	WI	1996	49,635	50,232	130	293	3,353	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
		1997	47,685	48,142	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,818	25,954	8,295	457

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
MINNEAPOLIS	MN	1996	40,826	41,319	83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	493
		1997	41,632	42,018	58	536	3,308	2,831	8,237	20,856	5,806	386
MOBILE	AL	1996	19,512	19,652	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	140
		1997	19,487	19,647	52	99	1,160	562	4,524	11,343	1,747	160
MODESTO	CA	1996	12,840	13,014	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
		1997	13,959	14,199	17	64	385	787	2,706	8,125	1,875	240
MONTGOMERY	AL	1996	13,202	13,283	31	80	627	851	3,376	7,111	1,126	81
		1997	14,196	14,263	24	90	671	994	3,364	7,841	1,212	67
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1996	8,733	8,762	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
		1997	8,269	8,305	14	55	346	817	2,330	3,819	888	36
NAPERVILLE ^{2,4}	IL	1996			2		16	49	407	2,235	106	8
		1997			0		14	52	413	2,609	105	
NASHVILLE ¹	TN	1996	59,467		89	487	2,910	6,535	8,025	33,195	8,226	
		1997	58,996		112	550	2,583	6,046	8,834	32,698	8,173	
NEWARK ¹	NJ	1996	34,437		92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	
		1997	28,351	28,670	57	170	3,442	3,558	4,567	10,812	5,745	319
NEW HAVEN	CT	1996	15,036	15,138	22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	102
		1997	13,950	14,040	21	93	1,094	1,136	2,510	7,348	1,748	90
NEW ORLEANS ¹	LA	1996	53,919		351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	
		1997	45,704	45,962	267	385	3,972	3,780	8,107	19,813	9,380	258
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1996	9,829	9,926	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
		1997	10,164	10,270	17	102	458	442	1,471	6,855	819	106
NEW YORK ¹	NY	1996	382,555		983	2,332	49,672	45,673	61,270	162,246	60,379	
		1997	355,893		770	2,157	44,707	45,229	54,099	157,039	51,892	
NORFOLK	VA	1996	18,854	18,974	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
		1997	18,855	18,989	55	138	1,183	1,041	2,528	12,620	1,290	134
NORWALK	CA	1996	4,388	4,429	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
		1997	4,289	4,316	8	30	286	773	645	1,412	1,135	27
OAKLAND	CA	1996	39,174	39,579	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
		1997	38,048	38,408	99	306	3,482	4,342	5,923	18,909	4,987	360
OCEANSIDE	CA	1996	7,197	7,224	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
		1997	6,073	6,109	9	86	263	758	1,301	2,910	746	36
ODESSA	TX	1996	6,748	6,811	14	35	128	928	1,198	4,136	309	63
		1997	5,656	5,698	5	27	121	666	1,063	3,545	229	42
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1996	57,100	57,523	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,145	423
		1997	55,020	55,343	59	409	1,397	3,200	9,778	35,628	4,549	323
OMAHA	NE	1996	26,939	27,192	27	207	782	3,726	3,552	14,999	3,646	253
		1997	25,453	25,655	31	176	818	3,848	3,165	13,946	3,469	202
ONTARIO	CA	1996	8,907	9,028	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
		1997	8,812	8,889	13	58	448	776	1,552	4,369	1,596	77
ORANGE	CA	1996	4,086	4,125	1	30	177	354	878	2,019	627	39
		1997	3,496	3,539	12	29	106	386	701	1,725	537	43
ORLANDO	FL	1996	24,055	24,128	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
		1997	25,323	25,376	14	174	1,262	2,790	4,424	14,233	2,426	53
OXNARD	CA	1996	7,910	7,934	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
		1997	7,618	7,646	5	61	518	470	1,238	4,370	956	28
PALMDALE	CA	1996	5,311	5,352	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
		1997	5,623	5,660	6	46	275	919	1,146	2,431	800	37
PASADENA	CA	1996	7,423	7,512	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
		1997	6,401	6,486	12	33	466	610	1,212	3,411	657	85
PASADENA	TX	1996	7,278	7,371	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93
		1997	7,295	7,380	9	58	209	673	1,323	4,162	861	85
PATERSON	NJ	1996	8,448	8,500	7	48	805	774	1,948	3,486	1,380	52
		1997	7,232	7,274	14	54	694	703	1,998	2,637	1,132	42
PEORIA ^{2,4}	IL	1996			11		448	741	2,086	6,480	964	127
		1997			9		475	741	1,707	6,000	1,099	84
PHILADELPHIA ⁴	PA	1996	94,565	97,246	420	644	13,188	5,938	13,723	40,384	20,268	2,681
		1997	92,591	95,722	410	650	11,938	6,198	13,951	39,467	19,977	3,131
PHOENIX	AZ	1996	108,749	109,028	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
		1997	112,654	112,931	172	428	3,725	6,048	21,027	61,635	19,619	277
PITTSBURGH	PA	1996	18,766	19,014	47	206	1,565	1,032	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
		1997	20,551	20,805	50	175	1,543	1,010	3,359	11,598	2,816	254
PLANO	TX	1996	8,318	8,329	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
		1997	7,598	7,607	1	22	84	502	1,352	5,274	363	9
POMONA	CA	1996	7,789	7,824	19	47	545	926	1,697	3,039	1,516	35
		1997	6,870	6,926	34	57	477	1,110	1,344	2,571	1,277	56
PORTLAND	OR	1996	50,306	50,805	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
		1997	53,052	53,601	46	356	1,948	5,250	7,398	30,754	7,300	549
PORTSMOUTH	VA	1996	8,582	8,649	23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	67
		1997	8,170	8,267	21	59	571	451	1,715	4,562	791	97
PROVIDENCE	RI	1996	13,106	13,509	16	77	445	495	2,934	6,720	2,419	403
		1997	11,213	11,578	12	100	415	467	2,299	5,817	2,103	365
PUEBLO	CO	1996	7,371	7,423	12	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52
		1997	6,973	7,039	6	69	202	1,026	1,251	4,012	407	66
RALEIGH	NC	1996	17,080	17,164	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
		1997	19,259	19,362	23	102	727	1,404	3,650	11,947	1,406	103
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	CA	1996	4,828	4,855	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
		1997	4,239	4,266	3	20	144	189	902	2,205	776	27

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
RENO	NV	1996	10,854	10,883	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
		1997	10,702	10,713	13	113	503	422	1,762	7,144	745	11
RICHMOND	VA	1996	19,771	19,942	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
		1997	19,419	19,576	139	112	1,533	1,679	3,555	9,727	2,674	157
RIVERSIDE	CA	1996	15,493	15,782	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
		1997	14,590	14,807	23	97	757	1,624	2,772	7,087	2,230	217
ROCHESTER ¹	NY	1996	20,901	21,174	51	119	1,366	737	4,472	11,482	2,674	273
		1997	19,889		57	129	1,557	666	3,764	10,953	2,763	
ROCKFORD ²	IL	1996			31		750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
		1997			14		689	889	3,767	8,234	1,204	43
SACRAMENTO	CA	1996	33,780	33,950	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
		1997	34,132	34,378	41	161	1,851	1,664	6,873	17,282	6,260	246
ST. LOUIS	MO	1996	56,588	57,372	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
		1997	51,214	52,051	153	225	3,572	5,641	10,097	23,405	8,121	837
ST. PAUL	MN	1996	20,704	20,985	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	281
		1997	21,269	21,537	24	229	829	1,302	3,999	12,258	2,628	268
ST. PETERSBURG	FL	1996	23,843	24,095	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
		1997	22,399	22,552	21	201	1,255	3,781	4,041	11,326	1,774	153
SALEM	OR	1996	10,732	10,784	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
		1997	11,376	11,434	1	86	190	114	1,350	8,771	864	58
SALINAS	CA	1996	7,554	7,608	9	54	412	884	1,031	4,339	825	54
		1997	7,085	7,118	18	65	348	895	1,163	3,804	792	33
SALT LAKE CITY	UT	1996	22,283	22,360	20	152	591	738	3,015	14,898	2,869	77
		1997	21,714	21,776	21	141	620	685	2,911	14,346	2,990	62
SAN ANTONIO	TX	1996	87,710	88,601	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
		1997	83,571	84,369	95	618	2,036	1,421	13,230	57,555	8,616	798
SAN BERNARDINO	CA	1996	16,970	17,119	42	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
		1997	16,265	16,381	36	92	1,118	1,638	3,648	6,577	3,156	116
SAN DIEGO	CA	1996	61,573	61,825	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,608	31,688	11,129	252
		1997	58,962	59,189	67	384	2,604	6,734	8,159	30,204	10,810	227
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1996	56,592	57,044	82	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
		1997	51,996	52,424	59	233	4,606	3,651	7,153	28,891	7,403	428
SAN JOSE ⁴	CA	1996	34,287	34,400	40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	
		1997	32,530	32,644	43	375	908	4,865	4,381	18,023	3,935	114
SANTA ANA	CA	1996	13,213	13,589	46	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
		1997	12,050	12,420	27	91	978	920	1,605	5,748	2,681	370
SANTA CLARITA	CA	1996	3,255	3,295	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
		1997	2,914	2,949	2	24	68	511	608	1,372	329	35
SANTA ROSA	CA	1996	6,905	6,954	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
		1997	7,315	7,360	10	71	195	367	1,310	4,883	479	45
SAVANNAH	GA	1996	13,089	13,187	22	63	849	483	2,158	8,427	1,087	98
		1997	11,943	11,996	26	61	620	465	2,230	7,340	1,201	53
SEATTLE	WA	1996	55,636	55,886	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
		1997	56,640	56,857	49	218	2,081	2,654	8,139	36,417	7,082	217
SHREVEPORT	LA	1996	23,658	23,853	51	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	195
		1997	20,363	20,569	42	151	640	1,677	4,003	12,549	1,301	206
SIMI VALLEY	CA	1996	2,401	2,435	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
		1997	2,147	2,172	5	15	48	115	503	1,257	204	25
SIOUX FALLS	SD	1996	5,354	5,405	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
		1997	4,736	4,767	1	65	68	314	586	3,501	201	31
SOUTH BEND	IN	1996	10,822	10,937	22	93	512	395	2,880	6,185	735	115
		1997	9,992	10,085	17	71	373	420	2,295	6,104	712	93
SPOKANE	WA	1996	16,286	16,327	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
		1997	16,185	16,259	12	106	406	871	3,318	10,441	1,031	74
SPRINGFIELD ²	IL	1996			7		452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
		1997			12		340	913	2,104	5,195	325	68
SPRINGFIELD	MO	1996	11,505	11,608	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
		1997	10,693	10,814	7	63	158	496	2,019	7,265	685	121
STAMFORD	CT	1996	4,955	5,007	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
		1997	4,422	4,455	1	18	193	245	491	2,945	529	33
STERLING HEIGHTS	MI	1996	4,621	4,640	1	10	36	223	438	3,506	407	19
		1997	4,843	4,880	2	18	29	202	490	3,786	316	37
STOCKTON	CA	1996	19,401	19,512	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
		1997	18,341	18,462	44	130	1,078	1,439	3,326	9,861	2,463	121
SUNNYVALE	CA	1996	3,488	3,506	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
		1997	3,201	3,225	0	26	71	114	461	2,261	268	24
SYRACUSE ¹	NY	1996	10,999	11,105	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106
		1997	10,506		16	55	586	774	2,388	5,956	731	
TACOMA	WA	1996	20,143	20,268	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
		1997	20,629	20,779	21	177	841	1,943	3,462	11,375	2,810	150
TALLAHASSEE	FL	1996	14,018	14,040	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
		1997	15,071	15,098	6	121	521	1,459	2,199	9,887	878	27
TAMPA	FL	1996	42,873	43,100	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
		1997	36,764	36,935	35	265	2,539	5,149	6,605	17,943	4,228	171
TEMPE	AZ	1996	14,031	14,083	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
		1997	15,171	15,217	12	72	280	504	2,197	10,223	1,883	46
THOUSAND OAKS	CA	1996	2,547	2,619	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
		1997	2,211	2,237	1	16	36	133	412	1,409	204	26

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
TOLEDO	OH	1996	27,488	28,094	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
		1997	27,710	28,105	25	234	1,097	1,319	5,817	16,164	3,054	395
TOPEKA ¹	KS	1996	15,394		17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	
		1997	15,945		8	105	484	979	3,052	10,635	682	
TORRANCE	CA	1996	7,054	7,080	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
		1997	5,699	5,713	2	23	314	228	1,042	3,128	962	14
TUCSON	AZ	1996	46,385	46,667	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,016	282
		1997	48,428	48,688	51	291	1,446	3,329	6,921	29,571	6,819	260
TULSA	OK	1996	27,373	27,613	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
		1997	28,517	28,770	40	278	917	3,361	6,360	13,850	3,711	253
VALLEJO	CA	1996	8,996	9,055	15	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
		1997	8,741	8,812	3	49	423	1,142	1,918	4,252	954	71
VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	1996	20,819	21,041	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
		1997	19,893	20,092	19	102	515	428	2,990	14,906	933	199
WACO	TX	1996	11,553	11,638	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
		1997	10,398	10,462	15	107	300	821	1,977	6,210	968	64
WASHINGTON	DC	1996	64,557	64,719	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
		1997	54,649	54,770	300	244	5,719	5,916	8,169	26,600	7,701	121
WATERBURY	CT	1996	7,953	7,963	14	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
		1997	7,087	7,097	7	34	245	263	1,472	4,108	958	10
WEST COVINA	CA	1996	4,968	5,010	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
		1997	4,957	4,980	8	25	237	243	695	2,857	892	23
WEST VALLEY ⁵	UT	1996										
		1997	7,585	7,610	9	55	95	433	1,025	5,367	601	25
WICHITA ¹	KS	1996	24,881		24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,936	2,380	
		1997	25,375		32	228	890	1,481	4,769	15,710	2,265	
WICHITA FALLS	TX	1996	6,704	6,742	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
		1997	6,073	6,097	1	75	155	519	1,019	3,961	343	24
WINSTON-SALEM	NC	1996	18,929	19,090	28	123	871	1,245	3,812	11,062	1,788	161
		1997	17,978	18,108	13	167	647	1,279	3,808	10,830	1,234	130
WORCESTER	MA	1996	10,061	10,156	7	106	413	1,038	2,233	5,145	1,119	95
		1997	10,312	10,366	5	115	381	1,127	2,115	5,312	1,257	54
YONKERS ¹	NY	1996	8,211	8,267	14	34	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56
		1997	8,178		1633	586	392	1,467	4,020	1,664		

¹Complete arson data for 1996 and/or 1997 are not available.

²Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

³Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana, is a unified city-county government with a total population of 780,630; therefore, their Crime Index figures for 1996 and 1997 are combined and are not comparable to previous years.

⁴Due to reporting changes and/or incomplete data, figures are not comparable to previous years' figures.

⁵Complete data for 1996 are not available.

Trends in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses or by annexations are removed from trend tables. All 1997 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population will be published in *Crime in the United States 1997* scheduled to be released in the fall of 1998.

PLEASE NOTE

Figures used in this release are submitted voluntarily by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Individuals using these tabulations are cautioned against drawing conclusions by making direct comparisons between cities due to the many factors which affect the amount and type of crime from place to place. Some of these factors are listed in the annual Uniform Crime Reports. More valid use can be made of these figures by determining deviations from national averages and through comparisons with averages for cities in similar population groups. (Table 1) It is important to remember that crime is a social problem, and therefore, a concern of the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control. Data users can obtain assistance by calling (304) 625-4995.



U.S. Department of Justice

DRAFT

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

**FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691****FOR RELEASE
6 P.M., ET, SUNDAY
MAY 17, 1998**

Releasing preliminary 1997 figures from its nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that serious crime continued in a downward trend as indicated by a 4-percent decline from 1996 figures, the sixth consecutive annual decrease in reported crime.

These preliminary figures indicate that the continuing trend is the result of a 5-percent decrease in violent crime and a 4-percent decrease in property crime when compared to figures from the previous year. The final figures for 1997 will be available in the fall.

In the violent crime category, murder and robbery showed the greatest decline--each down 9 percent. Aggravated assault figures indicated a decrease of 2 percent and forcible rape, a decrease of 1 percent. In the property crime category, arson decreased 8 percent. Motor vehicle theft fell by 5 percent; larceny-theft fell by 4 percent; and burglary fell by 3 percent.

All regions reported a decline in the Crime Index total, with the Northeast reporting the greatest decline, 6 percent. The South reported a 4-percent drop in the Crime Index total, and both the Midwest and the West recorded a 3-percent decline. Violent crime fell 5 percent in both the Northeast and the West and 4 percent in both the Midwest and the South. All regions recorded declines in the numbers of murders reported: the Northeast, 13 percent; the West, 11 percent; the South, 9 percent; and the Midwest, 6 percent. Property crime totals fell by 6 percent in the Northeast, 4 percent in the South, and 3 percent in both the Midwest and the West.

Collectively, cities in all population groups in the Nation reported declines in serious crime, with cities in the three largest population groups reporting the greatest decline, 5 percent each. Cities under 10,000 reported the smallest decrease, 2 percent. Suburban counties showed a 3-percent decline from the 1996 level, and rural counties registered a 1-percent decline from the previous year's figures.

Over 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily submit

data to the nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These comprehensive data are published annually in *Crime in the United States*.

The complete preliminary annual **UNIFORM CRIME REPORT** is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

DRAFT

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
State Of The Union Address
January 27, 1998

Section Of Speech: Introduction

Fact: "Crime has dropped for a record five years in a row."

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report -10/97; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report - 1996; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report - 1975

Explanation: Violent crime (which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) dropped five years in a row (between 1996 and 1991), the longest period of decline since 1960. Violent crime is down 16 percent between 1992 and 1996. And it continues to drop -- data for 1997 shows violent crime dropped by 5 percent.



U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation

**For Immediate Release
November 23, 1997**

**Washington DC
FBI National Press Office**

UCR Preliminary Release - January through June 1997

The Nation's law enforcement agencies reported a 4-percent decrease in serious crime during the first 6 months of 1997 when compared to figures reported during the same time period of the previous year, according to preliminary Uniform Crime Reporting Program figures released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An Index of violent and property crimes is used to measure serious crime. Violent crime decreased 5 percent and property crime fell 4 percent during the first half of 1997. *

In the category of violent crime, murder and robbery both dropped 9 percent; aggravated assault fell 3 percent; and forcible rape declined 2 percent. Among the property crimes, arson decreased 9 percent; motor vehicle theft and burglary both dropped 5 percent; and larceny-theft declined 4 percent.

Serious crime decreased in all of the geographic regions. Declines recorded include 6 percent in the Northeast, 5 percent in both the Midwest and West, and 3 percent in the South.

All of the Nation's cities showed a decline in serious crime for the 6-month period, with the largest population groups, cities over 250,000, recording the largest decline, 6 percent. The decreases reported by suburban and rural county law enforcement agencies were 3 and 1 percent, respectively.

####

[Press Releases](#) - [Subject Index](#) - [FBI Home Page](#)

Table 1. — Index of Crime, United States, 1977-1996

Population ¹	Crme Index total ²	Modified Crime Index total ³	Violent crime ⁴	Property crime ⁴	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ⁵
Number of Offenses												
Population by year:												
1977-216,332,000	10,984,500		1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700	
1978-218,059,000	11,209,000		1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100	
1979-220,099,000	12,249,500		1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800	
1980-225,349,264	13,408,300		1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700	
1981-229,146,000	13,423,800		1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800	
1982-231,534,000	12,974,400		1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400	
1983-233,981,000	12,108,600		1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900	
1984-236,158,000	11,881,800		1,273,280	10,608,500	18,690	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200	
1985-238,740,000	12,431,400		1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900	
1986-241,077,000	13,211,900		1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100	
1987-243,400,000	13,508,700		1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700	
1988-245,807,000	13,923,100		1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900	
1989-248,239,000	14,251,400		1,646,040	12,505,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800	
1990-248,709,873	14,475,600		1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900	
1991-252,177,000	14,872,900		1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700	
1992-255,082,000	14,438,200		1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800	
1993-257,908,000	14,144,800		1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100	
1994-260,341,000	13,989,500		1,857,670	12,131,900	23,330	102,220	618,950	1,113,180	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300	
1995-262,755,000 ⁶	13,862,700		1,798,790	12,063,900	21,610	97,470	580,510	1,099,210	2,593,800	7,997,700	1,472,400	
1996-265,284,000	13,473,600		1,682,280	11,791,300	19,650	95,770	537,050	1,029,810	2,501,500	7,894,600	1,395,200	
Percent change:												
number of offenses:												
1996/1995	-2.8		-6.5	-2.3	-9.1	-1.7	-7.5	-6.3	-3.6	-1.3	-5.2	
1996/1992	-6.7		-12.9	-5.7	-17.3	-12.2	-20.1	-8.6	-16.1	-3	-13.4	
1996/1987	-3		+13.4	-1.9	-2.2	+5.1	+3.7	+20.4	-22.7	+5.3	+8.3	
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants												
Year:												
1977	5,077.6		475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	247.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9	
1978	5,140.3		497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5	
1979	5,565.5		548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6	
1980	5,950.0		596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2	
1981	5,858.2		594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7	
1982	5,603.6		571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8	
1983	5,175.0		537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8	
1984	5,031.3		539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1	
1985	5,207.1		556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0	
1986	5,480.4		617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8	
1987	5,350.0		609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4	
1988	5,664.2		637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9	
1989	5,741.0		663.1	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4	
1990	5,820.3		731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8	
1991	5,897.8		758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0	
1992	5,660.2		757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5	
1993	5,484.4		746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1	
1994	5,373.5		713.6	4,660.0	9.0	39.3	237.7	427.6	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3	
1995 ⁷	5,275.9		684.6	4,591.3	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.1	3,043.8	560.4	
1996	5,078.9		634.1	4,444.8	7.4	36.1	202.4	388.2	943.0	2,975.9	525.9	
Percent change:												
rate per 100,000 inhabitants:												
1996/1995	-3.7		-7.4	-3.2	-9.8	-2.7	-8.4	-7.2	-4.5	-2.2	-6.2	
1996/1992	-10.3		-16.3	-9.3	-20.4	-15.7	-23.2	-12.1	-19.3	-4.1	-16.7	
1996/1987	-8.5		+4.0	-10.0	-10.8	-3.5	-4.8	+10.5	-29.1	-3.4	-7	

¹ Populations are Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except 1980 and 1990 which are the decennial census counts.

² Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to total.

³ Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense.

⁴ Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

⁵ The 1995 figures have been adjusted. See "Crime Trends," page 390 for details.

Complete data were not available for the states of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated. An aggregate Florida state total for 1996 was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. See "Offense Estimation," pages 389-390 for details.

All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

A

1996
UCR

Area actually reporting...	83.0%	978,009	69,119	939,763	1,201	2,384	18,806	42,236	242,985
Estimated total	100.0%	1,080,749	69,717	987,032	1,312	3,106	13,868	46,523	261,376
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,437.2	266.1	1,152.1	6.6	18.6	67.8	192.2	1,103.3
Rural	23,210,131								
Area actually reporting...	82.3%	679,466	46,850	532,806	2,276	3,336	6,827	34,712	237,236
Estimated total	100.0%	665,280	65,724	609,356	2,702	4,003	7,827	41,122	261,792
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,997.2	167.3	1,820.0	8.1	12.0	21.5	123.7	785.9

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1975.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

³ The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since the latter represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1975

Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent crimes	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:									
1960—179,323,175	3,364,200	283,460	8,096,700	9,110	17,190	107,640	154,220	912,100	1,856
1961—182,992,000	3,483,000	299,800	8,108,000	8,740	17,220	108,070	164,780	948,600	1,913
1962—183,771,000	3,782,200	301,510	8,450,700	8,580	17,550	110,860	164,670	964,800	2,089
1963—188,483,000	4,109,500	314,970	8,792,500	8,610	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,088,400	2,297
1964—191,141,000	4,664,800	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	180,890	208,050	1,213,200	2,514
1965—198,528,000	4,789,400	347,360	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	188,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,372
1966—195,578,000	4,223,600	420,180	4,783,300	11,040	25,820	187,990	225,330	1,410,100	2,822
1967—197,457,000	5,892,600	490,980	5,402,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,832,100	3,111
1968—199,899,000	6,780,200	604,010	6,126,200	13,800	31,670	222,840	284,700	1,858,900	3,452
1969—201,385,000	7,419,900	661,670	6,748,200	14,740	37,170	248,850	311,030	1,981,900	3,888
1970—203,285,298	8,083,000	723,820	7,369,200	16,000	37,990	249,860	324,970	2,205,000	4,325
1971—208,212,000	8,583,200	818,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,360	287,700	368,760	2,596,300	4,424
1972—208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	274,590	398,090	2,875,500	4,151
1973—208,651,000	8,718,100	876,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	344,230	420,650	2,565,500	4,347
1974—211,302,000	10,263,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	56,400	442,400	480,210	2,089,200	5,262
1975—213,124,000	11,264,800	1,026,280	10,238,500	20,510	58,060	484,970	484,710	2,352,100	5,077
Percent change 1960-1975 ²	+232.6	+255.8	+230.5	+125.1	+228.3	+331.7	+214.1	+258.6	+22
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:									
1960	1,837.3	160.9	1,728.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	84.1	508.6	1.03
1961	1,908.1	158.1	1,747.0	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1.04
1962	2,018.8	162.2	1,857.5	4.8	9.4	60.7	88.6	525.2	1.12
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1.21
1964	2,449.0	191.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	69.2	106.2	634.7	1.31
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1.37
1966	2,670.8	220.9	2,450.9	5.6	12.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1.44
1967	2,982.7	252.2	2,730.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1.57
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	16.9	121.8	143.8	932.3	1,746
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.8	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930
1970	3,984.6	362.5	3,621.0	7.9	16.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079
1971	4,104.7	391.0	3,713.8	8.6	20.5	184.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145
1972	3,981.4	401.0	3,580.4	9.0	22.6	180.7	188.6	1,140.8	2,098
1973	4,164.4	417.4	3,747.0	9.4	24.3	183.1	200.8	1,232.6	2,071
1974	4,830.4	461.1	4,369.3	9.8	26.2	202.3	215.8	1,487.7	2,489
1975	5,261.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.6	28.8	218.2	227.4	1,528.9	2,804
Percent change 1960-1975 ²	+178.9	+198.3	+178.1	+88.2	+174.0	+262.1	+164.1	+200.0	+171

¹ Population is Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1960 and 1970, censuses.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting.



(Same)
table

1975
UCR

Table 1.—Index of Crime—United States, 1975

Area	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crimes	Property ³ crimes	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States Total.....	212, 124, 000	11, 264, 824	1, 825, 284	10, 210, 283	28, 404	82, 053	444, 973	434, 713	3, 232, 129	4, 977, 688	1, 000, 466
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		5, 281.7	851.5	4, 800.2	2.6	28.3	218.2	207.4	1, 321.9	2, 304.8	467.4
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas actually reporting ⁴	144, 133, 261	9, 378, 048	897, 074	8, 480, 974	18, 287	43, 226	440, 366	382, 277	2, 679, 089	4, 003, 569	809, 476
Estimated total.....	101, 074	9, 640, 687	908, 863	8, 632, 694	18, 490	48, 894	463, 461	397, 998	2, 720, 081	4, 089, 836	815, 287
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		9, 539.7	890.8	8, 539.7	10.8	31.3	284.0	264.9	1, 747.9	4, 100.6	686.2
Other Cities actually reporting.....	23, 889, 618	978, 909	80, 116	878, 793	1, 201	2, 084	13, 896	42, 288	242, 965	620, 280	17, 668
Estimated total.....	102, 074	1, 080, 749	69, 717	947, 022	1, 812	2, 190	13, 983	46, 523	281, 376	674, 718	41, 038
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		4, 437.2	282.1	1, 168.1	6.8	18.6	67.8	192.2	1, 108.8	2, 889.2	215.5
Rural Areas actually reporting.....	22, 310, 121	879, 486	48, 850	830, 636	2, 718	3, 324	6, 827	24, 712	237, 236	276, 207	29, 074
Estimated total.....	102, 074	968, 280	55, 794	809, 366	2, 702	4, 008	7, 827	41, 132	261, 792	312, 944	34, 109
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1, 997.2	167.3	1, 820.0	8.1	12.0	21.3	121.7	785.9	941.6	102.4

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1975.
² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.
³ The percentages representing areas actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1975

Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crimes	Property ³ crimes	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960-179, 222, 175.....	2, 264, 200	288, 480	2, 065, 700	2, 110	17, 180	107, 640	154, 320	912, 100	1, 856, 400	925, 200
1961-189, 992, 000.....	1, 488, 000	299, 380	2, 188, 000	8, 740	17, 220	105, 070	168, 780	948, 800	1, 913, 000	386, 000
1962-193, 771, 000.....	2, 752, 200	301, 610	2, 450, 700	8, 520	17, 550	110, 860	164, 870	964, 600	2, 089, 600	362, 600
1963-193, 683, 000.....	4, 108, 500	314, 970	3, 792, 500	8, 840	17, 650	118, 470	174, 210	1, 089, 400	2, 297, 800	405, 300
1964-191, 141, 000.....	4, 864, 800	364, 220	4, 200, 400	9, 280	21, 420	180, 880	238, 050	1, 213, 800	2, 514, 400	472, 500
1965-198, 929, 000.....	4, 788, 400	367, 300	4, 321, 000	9, 980	22, 410	188, 400	215, 350	1, 282, 500	2, 372, 800	490, 200
1966-195, 678, 000.....	4, 228, 800	480, 180	4, 748, 300	11, 040	25, 820	187, 980	285, 390	1, 410, 100	2, 822, 000	501, 200
1967-197, 457, 000.....	5, 928, 400	496, 880	5, 431, 500	12, 240	27, 620	202, 910	257, 180	1, 432, 100	3, 111, 000	650, 800
1968-192, 880, 000.....	4, 788, 200	498, 010	4, 228, 800	13, 800	31, 670	202, 940	288, 700	1, 858, 800	2, 432, 700	783, 800
1969-201, 585, 000.....	7, 412, 800	661, 670	6, 749, 000	14, 760	37, 170	208, 850	311, 000	1, 981, 000	3, 888, 800	878, 500
1970-208, 285, 298.....	8, 008, 000	728, 820	7, 280, 700	16, 000	37, 980	249, 820	334, 970	2, 225, 000	4, 221, 600	924, 100
1971-208, 212, 000.....	8, 588, 200	814, 500	7, 771, 700	17, 780	42, 260	287, 700	388, 760	2, 809, 300	4, 424, 200	948, 300
1972-208, 230, 000.....	8, 248, 800	854, 900	7, 313, 300	18, 670	48, 850	278, 290	388, 000	2, 875, 500	4, 151, 200	867, 200
1973-208, 851, 000.....	8, 718, 100	878, 910	7, 842, 200	19, 640	51, 400	284, 230	420, 650	2, 569, 300	4, 247, 900	726, 300
1974-211, 822, 000.....	10, 282, 400	974, 720	9, 278, 700	20, 710	58, 400	342, 400	484, 210	2, 088, 200	5, 282, 500	977, 100
1975-212, 124, 000.....	11, 264, 800	1, 028, 280	10, 280, 200	20, 510	58, 090	484, 970	634, 710	2, 352, 100	5, 977, 700	1, 000, 500
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+222.6	+255.8	+220.5	+125.1	+228.8	+331.2	+212.1	+258.8	+222.2	+204.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:										
1960.....	1, 037.3	168.0	1, 728.3	5.1	9.8	60.1	84.1	408.6	1, 024.7	182.0
1961.....	1, 008.1	156.1	1, 747.0	4.8	9.4	58.8	85.7	518.9	1, 045.4	183.0
1962.....	2, 014.8	182.2	1, 857.5	4.8	9.4	69.7	88.6	526.2	1, 124.8	197.4
1963.....	2, 118.8	168.2	2, 011.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	578.6	1, 219.1	216.8
1964.....	2, 553.1	191.6	2, 197.6	4.9	11.2	69.2	108.2	634.7	1, 315.5	217.5
1965.....	2, 468.9	230.2	2, 248.8	4.1	12.1	71.7	111.8	662.7	1, 339.3	256.5
1966.....	2, 671.8	220.9	2, 450.9	5.6	12.2	80.8	130.3	721.0	1, 442.0	290.9
1967.....	2, 980.7	253.2	2, 728.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	676.6	1, 578.8	324.1
1968.....	2, 470.2	258.4	2, 071.8	6.9	14.9	121.8	143.8	828.3	1, 748.8	393.0
1969.....	3, 693.0	328.7	3, 261.3	7.8	18.5	143.4	154.5	984.1	1, 920.9	438.7
1970.....	3, 864.6	368.5	3, 421.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1, 084.9	2, 078.2	454.9
1971.....	4, 104.7	389.0	3, 718.8	8.6	20.5	184.0	178.8	1, 168.5	2, 145.5	459.8
1972.....	3, 941.4	401.0	3, 542.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	183.8	1, 160.8	1, 962.6	428.1
1973.....	4, 164.4	417.4	3, 737.0	9.4	24.5	182.1	200.6	1, 232.6	2, 071.0	442.6
1974.....	4, 830.4	461.1	4, 369.3	9.8	26.3	202.3	215.8	1, 487.7	2, 489.6	562.2
1975.....	5, 281.7	481.5	4, 800.2	9.6	28.8	218.2	237.4	1, 528.9	2, 804.8	600.4
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+178.9	+188.3	+178.1	+88.2	+174.0	+362.1	+184.1	+300.0	+171.1	+158.5

¹ Population is Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1960 and 1970, census.
² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting practices.

Robin Bachman (Research)



1975 UCR

Table 1.—Index of Crime—United States, 1975

Area	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ² crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States Total.....	213, 124, 061	11, 256, 566	1, 026, 284	10, 230, 282	20, 505	56, 093	464, 973	484, 713	3, 252, 129	5, 977, 698	1, 000, 455
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		5, 281.7	481.5	4, 800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1, 525.9	2, 804.8	469.4
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.....	156, 133, 251										
Area actually reporting ³	97.3%	9, 378, 048	897, 074	8, 480, 974	16, 257	48, 225	440, 365	392, 927	2, 679, 939	4, 902, 659	898, 476
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9, 640, 537	906, 843	8, 633, 694	16, 400	48, 894	443, 461	397, 998	2, 729, 061	4, 989, 336	915, 297
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		6, 110.5	580.8	5, 529.7	10.6	31.3	284.0	284.9	1, 747.9	3, 195.6	586.2
Other Cities.....	23, 680, 619										
Area actually reporting.....	93.0%	979, 909	59, 116	920, 793	1, 201	2, 984	12, 695	42, 236	242, 985	630, 250	47, 668
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1, 050, 749	63, 717	987, 032	1, 313	3, 196	13, 685	45, 623	261, 276	674, 718	51, 038
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		4, 437.2	269.1	4, 168.1	5.5	13.5	57.8	192.2	1, 103.3	2, 849.2	215.5
Rural.....	33, 310, 191										
Area actually reporting.....	83.3%	679, 456	46, 850	632, 606	2, 216	3, 395	6, 527	34, 712	227, 235	276, 297	29, 074
Estimated total.....	100.0%	805, 280	55, 724	749, 556	2, 702	4, 003	7, 827	41, 192	261, 792	313, 644	34, 120
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1, 997.2	167.3	1, 829.9	8.1	12.0	23.5	123.7	785.9	941.6	102.4

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1975.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

³ The percentages representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1975

	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ² crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:											
1960—179,322,175.....		3, 384, 200	288, 460	3, 095, 700	9, 110	17, 190	107, 840	154, 320	912, 100	1, 855, 400	328, 200
1961—182,061,900.....		3, 488, 060	289, 390	3, 198, 600	8, 740	17, 220	106, 670	156, 780	949, 600	1, 913, 000	336, 000
1962—185,700,000.....		3, 752, 200	301, 510	3, 450, 700	8, 530	17, 550	110, 860	164, 570	994, 300	2, 089, 600	366, 800
1963—189,300,000.....		4, 109, 500	316, 970	3, 792, 500	8, 640	17, 650	116, 470	174, 210	1, 066, 400	2, 297, 800	408, 300
1964—192,900,000.....		4, 564, 600	364, 220	4, 200, 400	9, 360	21, 420	130, 390	203, 050	1, 213, 200	2, 514, 400	472, 800
1965—196,500,000.....		4, 739, 400	387, 390	4, 352, 000	9, 960	23, 410	138, 690	215, 330	1, 282, 500	2, 572, 600	496, 900
1966—200,100,000.....		5, 223, 500	430, 180	4, 793, 300	11, 040	25, 820	157, 990	235, 330	1, 410, 100	2, 822, 000	561, 200
1967—203,700,000.....		5, 903, 400	499, 930	5, 403, 500	12, 240	27, 620	202, 910	257, 160	1, 632, 100	3, 111, 600	659, 800
1968—207,300,000.....		6, 720, 200	595, 010	6, 125, 200	13, 800	31, 670	262, 840	286, 700	1, 858, 900	3, 482, 700	783, 600
1969—210,900,000.....		7, 410, 900	661, 870	6, 749, 000	14, 760	37, 170	298, 850	311, 090	1, 961, 900	3, 856, 600	878, 500
1970—214,500,000.....		8, 096, 000	738, 820	7, 357, 200	16, 000	37, 990	349, 860	334, 970	2, 205, 000	4, 225, 600	928, 400
1971—218,100,000.....		8, 782, 200	816, 500	7, 965, 700	17, 780	42, 260	387, 700	368, 760	2, 399, 300	4, 424, 200	948, 200
1972—221,700,000.....		9, 468, 800	894, 900	8, 573, 900	18, 670	46, 850	436, 290	403, 090	2, 585, 500	4, 615, 200	967, 200
1973—225,300,000.....		10, 154, 400	973, 910	9, 180, 500	19, 640	51, 400	484, 230	420, 650	2, 771, 500	4, 806, 000	986, 000
1974—228,900,000.....		10, 840, 000	1, 052, 920	9, 787, 100	20, 710	55, 400	532, 400	456, 210	2, 962, 500	5, 007, 000	1, 005, 000
1975—232,500,000.....		11, 526, 600	1, 131, 930	10, 394, 700	20, 510	58, 090	564, 970	484, 710	3, 153, 500	5, 198, 000	1, 024, 000
Percent change 1960-1975.....		+232.6	+255.8	+230.5	+125.1	+226.3	+331.2	+214.1	+256.6	+222.2	+204.8
Rate per 100 inhabitants:											
1960.....		1, 887.2	160.9	1, 726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1, 034.7	183.0
1961.....		1, 906.1	158.1	1, 747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1, 045.4	183.6
1962.....		2, 019.8	162.8	1, 857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1, 124.8	197.4
1963.....		2, 180.3	168.1	2, 012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1, 219.1	216.6
1964.....		2, 388.1	190.0	2, 197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1, 315.5	247.4
1965.....		2, 449.0	200.0	2, 248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1, 329.3	256.8
1966.....		2, 670.8	220.0	2, 450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1, 442.9	286.9
1967.....		2, 963.7	253.0	2, 710.7	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1, 575.8	334.1
1968.....		3, 370.2	296.0	3, 074.2	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1, 746.6	393.0
1969.....		3, 660.0	328.0	3, 332.0	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	964.1	1, 930.9	436.2
1970.....		3, 964.5	363.0	3, 601.5	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1, 094.9	2, 079.3	456.8
1971.....		4, 164.7	396.0	3, 768.7	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1, 163.5	2, 145.5	459.8
1972.....		4, 361.4	401.0	3, 960.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1, 140.8	1, 993.6	428.1
1973.....		4, 564.4	417.4	4, 147.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1, 222.5	2, 071.9	442.6
1974.....		4, 850.0	461.1	4, 388.9	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1, 437.7	2, 489.5	462.2
1975.....		5, 281.7	481.5	4, 800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1, 525.9	2, 804.8	469.4
Percent change 1960-1975.....		+179.0	+199.8	+178.1	+89.2	+174.0	+263.1	+164.1	+200.0	+171.1	+156.8

¹ Population is Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1960 and 1970, census.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting practices.

Table 1.—Index of Crime—United States, 1975

Area	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ³ crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States Total.....	213, 124, 000	11, 254, 544	1, 026, 284	10, 230, 262	20, 808	54, 093	464, 973	484, 713	8, 232, 129	6, 977, 698	1, 000, 455
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		5, 281.7	481.5	4, 800.2	9.6	24.3	218.2	227.4	1, 525.9	2, 804.8	469.4
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	154, 123, 281										
Area actually reporting ⁴	97.3%	9, 378, 048	897, 074	8, 480, 974	16, 287	48, 225	440, 365	302, 277	2, 679, 039	4, 902, 659	808, 476
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9, 840, 537	906, 843	8, 633, 694	16, 400	48, 894	443, 461	397, 098	2, 729, 061	4, 989, 336	915, 297
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		6, 110.5	580.8	5, 529.7	10.6	31.3	284.0	264.9	1, 747.9	3, 198.6	586.2
Other Cities.....	23, 680, 618										
Area actually reporting.....	93.0%	979, 909	59, 116	920, 793	1, 201	2, 984	12, 605	42, 236	242, 985	630, 260	47, 558
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1, 060, 749	63, 717	967, 032	1, 313	3, 196	13, 685	46, 823	261, 276	674, 718	51, 038
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		4, 437.2	269.1	4, 168.1	8.5	13.8	57.8	192.2	1, 103.3	2, 849.2	215.5
Rural.....	35, 310, 131										
Area actually reporting.....	83.3%	879, 456	46, 830	832, 626	2, 216	3, 396	6, 527	34, 712	227, 235	276, 297	29, 074
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1, 065, 280	55, 724	1, 009, 556	2, 702	4, 003	7, 827	41, 192	261, 792	313, 644	34, 120
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1, 997.2	167.3	1, 829.9	8.1	12.0	23.5	123.7	785.9	941.6	102.4

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1975.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

³ The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1975

Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ³ crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960—179,323,175.....	3, 384, 200	284, 460	3, 005, 700	9, 110	17, 190	107, 840	154, 320	912, 100	1, 856, 400	824, 200
1961—182,992,000.....	3, 488, 000	289, 390	3, 198, 600	8, 740	17, 220	106, 670	158, 760	949, 600	1, 913, 000	836, 000
1962—185,771,000.....	3, 752, 200	301, 510	3, 450, 700	8, 530	17, 350	110, 860	164, 570	994, 300	2, 089, 600	866, 800
1963—188,483,000.....	4, 109, 500	318, 970	3, 792, 500	8, 640	17, 650	116, 470	174, 210	1, 086, 400	2, 297, 600	908, 900
1964—191,141,000.....	4, 564, 600	364, 220	4, 200, 400	9, 360	21, 420	130, 990	203, 050	1, 213, 200	2, 514, 400	972, 800
1965—193,826,000.....	4, 789, 400	387, 390	4, 352, 000	9, 960	23, 410	138, 600	216, 330	1, 282, 500	2, 572, 600	996, 900
1966—195,576,000.....	5, 228, 300	430, 180	4, 798, 900	11, 040	25, 820	157, 900	235, 330	1, 410, 100	2, 822, 000	1, 061, 200
1967—197,457,000.....	5, 908, 400	499, 030	5, 408, 500	12, 240	27, 620	202, 910	257, 160	1, 632, 100	3, 111, 000	1, 139, 000
1968—199,399,000.....	6, 720, 200	568, 010	6, 125, 200	13, 800	31, 670	262, 840	286, 700	1, 858, 000	3, 482, 700	1, 283, 000
1969—201,385,000.....	7, 410, 900	661, 870	6, 749, 000	14, 760	37, 170	298, 850	311, 000	1, 981, 900	3, 858, 600	1, 415, 000
1970—203,238,298.....	8, 098, 000	738, 820	7, 359, 200	16, 000	37, 900	349, 860	334, 970	2, 205, 000	4, 225, 400	1, 582, 400
1971—205,212,000.....	8, 588, 200	816, 600	7, 771, 700	17, 780	42, 260	387, 700	368, 760	2, 399, 300	4, 424, 200	1, 708, 200
1972—208,230,000.....	8, 248, 800	834, 900	7, 413, 900	18, 670	46, 850	376, 200	393, 000	2, 375, 500	4, 151, 200	1, 787, 200
1973—209,651,000.....	8, 718, 100	875, 910	7, 842, 200	19, 640	51, 400	384, 230	420, 650	2, 565, 600	4, 347, 900	1, 882, 800
1974—211,892,000.....	10, 253, 400	974, 720	9, 278, 700	20, 710	55, 000	442, 400	456, 210	3, 039, 200	5, 282, 500	2, 077, 100
1975—213,124,000.....	11, 254, 600	1, 026, 280	10, 230, 800	20, 810	56, 000	464, 970	484, 710	3, 232, 100	5, 977, 700	1, 000, 500
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+232.6	+256.8	+230.5	+128.1	+228.8	+331.2	+214.1	+256.6	+222.2	+204.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:										
1960.....	1, 887.2	160.9	1, 726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	506.6	1, 084.7	463.0
1961.....	1, 908.1	158.1	1, 747.9	4.8	9.4	58.8	85.7	518.9	1, 043.4	463.6
1962.....	2, 019.8	162.3	1, 837.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	533.2	1, 124.8	497.4
1963.....	2, 180.3	168.2	2, 012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1, 216.1	516.6
1964.....	2, 388.1	190.6	2, 197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1, 315.5	527.4
1965.....	2, 449.0	200.2	2, 248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1, 379.8	556.9
1966.....	2, 670.8	220.0	2, 450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1, 442.9	586.9
1967.....	2, 989.7	253.2	2, 736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1, 578.8	634.1
1968.....	3, 370.2	298.4	3, 071.6	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	982.3	1, 748.6	733.0
1969.....	3, 660.0	328.7	3, 331.3	7.8	18.5	145.4	164.5	1, 094.1	1, 930.9	836.2
1970.....	3, 964.5	363.5	3, 601.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1, 084.9	2, 079.8	858.8
1971.....	4, 164.7	396.0	3, 768.7	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1, 168.5	2, 145.5	899.8
1972.....	3, 961.4	401.0	3, 560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.9	1, 140.8	1, 998.6	928.1
1973.....	4, 154.4	417.4	3, 737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.8	1, 222.5	2, 071.9	942.6
1974.....	4, 850.4	461.1	4, 389.3	9.8	26.2	209.8	215.8	1, 437.7	2, 489.5	1, 000.5
1975.....	5, 281.7	481.5	4, 800.2	9.6	26.8	218.2	227.4	1, 525.9	2, 804.8	469.4
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+179.9	+199.3	+178.1	+89.2	+174.0	+363.1	+164.1	+200.0	+171.1	+166.5

¹ Population is Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1960 and 1970, census.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting practices.

Table 1.—Index of Crime—United States, 1975

Area	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ³ crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States Total	212, 124, 688	11, 284, 868	1, 624, 284	10, 226, 282	20, 898	84, 693	64, 973	684, 713	2, 252, 129	4, 977, 698	1, 080, 428
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5, 281.7	481.5	4, 808.2	9.6	39.3	214.2	227.4	1, 028.9	2, 304.8	489.4
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	124, 121, 251										
Area actually reporting ⁴	87.3%	9, 278, 048	867, 074	8, 480, 974	10, 287	48, 225	440, 368	202, 277	2, 679, 939	4, 902, 589	808, 478
Estimated total	100.0%	9, 840, 537	908, 843	8, 931, 694	10, 490	48, 894	443, 461	207, 998	2, 729, 061	4, 989, 336	915, 297
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6, 110.5	580.8	5, 529.7	10.6	31.3	284.0	284.9	1, 747.9	3, 198.6	688.2
Other Cities	21, 689, 418										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	979, 989	89, 116	920, 793	1, 201	2, 984	12, 066	42, 236	242, 985	630, 280	47, 588
Estimated total	100.0%	1, 080, 749	93, 717	987, 032	1, 313	3, 194	13, 085	48, 823	261, 276	674, 718	51, 088
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4, 937.2	268.1	4, 168.1	8.5	13.5	57.8	192.2	1, 103.3	2, 849.2	218.5
Rural	32, 314, 019										
Area actually reporting	83.3%	879, 464	44, 830	834, 634	2, 216	3, 365	6, 627	34, 712	227, 235	276, 297	29, 074
Estimated total	100.0%	968, 280	48, 724	919, 556	2, 702	4, 003	7, 627	41, 192	261, 792	313, 644	34, 120
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1, 987.2	167.3	1, 829.9	8.1	12.0	23.5	123.7	788.9	941.6	102.4

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1975.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

³ The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1975

Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crime	Property ³ crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960-179,823,175	2, 284, 200	284, 480	2, 089, 700	9, 116	17, 190	107, 840	154, 820	912, 100	1, 855, 400	324, 200
1961-182,962,000	2, 488, 000	289, 300	2, 198, 600	8, 744	17, 220	108, 670	156, 780	949, 600	1, 913, 000	336, 000
1962-185,771,000	2, 782, 200	301, 510	2, 480, 700	8, 580	17, 650	110, 860	164, 570	994, 300	2, 069, 800	366, 800
1963-188,483,000	4, 109, 800	316, 970	3, 792, 500	8, 640	17, 650	118, 470	174, 210	1, 086, 400	2, 297, 800	408, 900
1964-191,141,000	4, 864, 600	304, 220	4, 200, 400	9, 380	21, 420	130, 360	208, 050	1, 213, 200	2, 514, 400	472, 800
1965-193,826,000	4, 736, 400	387, 300	4, 352, 000	9, 980	23, 410	138, 660	215, 330	1, 282, 500	2, 572, 600	496, 900
1966-195,576,000	5, 228, 800	430, 180	4, 798, 300	11, 040	25, 820	157, 990	235, 330	1, 410, 100	2, 822, 000	561, 200
1967-197,457,000	5, 908, 400	499, 930	5, 408, 500	12, 240	27, 620	202, 910	257, 160	1, 622, 100	3, 111, 600	659, 800
1968-199,309,000	6, 720, 200	595, 010	6, 125, 200	13, 800	31, 670	262, 840	286, 700	1, 858, 900	3, 482, 700	783, 000
1969-201,265,000	7, 410, 900	661, 870	6, 749, 000	14, 760	37, 170	298, 850	311, 090	1, 981, 900	3, 888, 600	878, 600
1970-203,212,208	8, 098, 000	738, 820	7, 359, 200	16, 000	37, 990	349, 890	334, 970	2, 205, 000	4, 228, 900	928, 400
1971-206,212,000	8, 688, 200	816, 500	7, 771, 700	17, 780	42, 260	387, 700	368, 780	2, 399, 300	4, 424, 200	948, 200
1972-208,230,000	8, 248, 800	834, 900	7, 413, 300	18, 670	46, 850	376, 290	393, 090	2, 378, 500	4, 151, 200	887, 200
1973-209,851,000	8, 718, 100	876, 910	7, 842, 300	19, 640	51, 400	384, 230	420, 650	2, 565, 500	4, 347, 900	928, 800
1974-211,392,000	10, 283, 400	974, 720	9, 278, 700	20, 710	58, 400	442, 400	484, 210	3, 080, 200	5, 282, 800	977, 100
1975-213,124,000	11, 284, 800	1, 028, 280	10, 226, 300	20, 810	64, 090	464, 970	484, 710	3, 282, 100	5, 977, 700	1, 000, 800
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+282.6	+258.8	+290.6	+128.1	+226.8	+331.2	+214.1	+256.6	+222.3	+204.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:										
1960	1, 067.2	160.9	1, 726.8	5.1	9.6	60.1	66.1	508.6	1, 084.7	183.0
1961	1, 304.1	158.1	1, 747.9	4.8	9.4	58.8	65.7	518.9	1, 045.4	183.6
1962	2, 019.8	162.3	1, 857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	68.6	538.2	1, 124.8	197.4
1963	2, 180.3	168.2	2, 012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	62.4	576.4	1, 219.1	216.6
1964	2, 368.1	190.6	2, 197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1, 318.6	247.4
1965	2, 449.0	200.2	2, 248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1, 339.8	256.8
1966	2, 670.8	220.0	2, 450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1, 442.9	289.9
1967	2, 989.7	258.2	2, 736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1, 678.8	304.1
1968	3, 870.2	298.4	3, 571.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	148.8	982.8	1, 746.6	398.0
1969	3, 860.0	328.7	3, 531.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	164.5	984.1	1, 990.9	436.2
1970	3, 954.5	363.5	3, 621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1, 084.9	2, 079.3	456.8
1971	4, 164.7	398.0	3, 766.8	8.4	20.5	188.0	178.8	1, 168.5	2, 148.5	459.8
1972	4, 361.4	401.0	3, 960.4	9.0	22.8	180.7	188.8	1, 140.8	1, 998.6	428.1
1973	4, 184.4	417.4	3, 767.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1, 222.6	2, 071.9	442.8
1974	4, 850.4	461.1	4, 389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1, 437.7	2, 489.5	482.2
1975	5, 281.7	481.5	4, 800.2	9.6	26.8	218.3	227.4	1, 528.9	2, 804.8	489.4
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+178.9	+199.8	+178.1	+88.2	+174.0	+268.1	+164.1	+200.0	+171.1	+168.8

¹ Population is Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1960 and 1970, census.

² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting practices.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
State Of The Union Address
January 27, 1998

Section Of Speech: A SOCIETY ROOTED IN RESPONSIBILITY

Fact: "I can report to you tonight that ... Violent crime is down, robbery is down, assault is down, burglary is down ... for five years in a row, all across America."

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report -10/97; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report - 1996; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report - 1975

Explanation: Violent crime (which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) has dropped five years in a row (between 1996 and 1991), the longest period of decline since 1960. Violent crime is down 16 percent between 1992 and 1996. And it continues to drop -- data for 1997 shows violent crime dropped by 5 percent.

Specifically, robbery is down 23.2 percent between 1992 and 1996. And data for 1997 shows it decreased 9 percent.

Aggravated assault is down 12 percent between 1992 and 1996. And data for 1997 shows it declined 3 percent.

Burglary is also down 19 percent between 1992 and 1996. And data for 1997 shows it declined 5 percent.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
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The Nation's law enforcement agencies reported a 4-percent decrease in serious crime during the first 6 months of 1997 when compared to figures reported during the same time period of the previous year, according to preliminary Uniform Crime Reporting Program figures released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An Index of violent and property crimes is used to measure serious crime. Violent crime decreased 5 percent and property crime fell 4 percent during the first half of 1997.

In the category of violent crime, murder and robbery both dropped 9 percent; aggravated assault fell 3 percent; and forcible rape declined 2 percent. Among the property crimes, arson decreased 9 percent; motor vehicle theft and burglary both dropped 5 percent; and larceny-theft declined 4 percent.

Serious crime decreased in all of the geographic regions. Declines recorded include 6 percent in the Northeast, 5 percent in both the Midwest and West, and 3 percent in the South.

All of the Nation's cities showed a decline in serious crime for the 6-month period, with the largest population groups, cities over 250,000, recording the largest decline, 6 percent. The decreases reported by suburban and rural county law enforcement agencies were 3 and 1 percent, respectively.

The complete semiannual **UNIFORM CRIME REPORT** is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

Table 1. — Index of Crime, United States, 1977-1996

Population ¹	Crime Index total ²	Modified Crime Index total ³	Violent crime ⁴	Property crime ⁴	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ⁵
Number of Offenses												
Population by year:												
1977-216,332,000	10,984,500		1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700	
1978-218,059,000	11,209,000		1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100	
1979-220,099,000	12,249,500		1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800	
1980-225,349,264	13,408,300		1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700	
1981-229,146,000	13,423,800		1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800	
1982-231,534,000	12,974,400		1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400	
1983-233,981,000	12,108,600		1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900	
1984-236,158,000	11,881,800		1,273,280	10,608,500	18,690	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200	
1985-238,740,000	12,431,400		1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900	
1986-241,077,000	13,211,900		1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100	
1987-243,400,000	13,508,700		1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700	
1988-245,807,000	13,923,100		1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900	
1989-248,239,000	14,251,400		1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800	
1990-248,709,873	14,475,600		1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900	
1991-252,177,000	14,872,900		1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700	
1992-255,082,000	14,438,200		1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800	
1993-257,908,000	14,144,800		1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100	
1994-260,341,000	13,989,500		1,857,670	12,131,900	23,330	102,220	618,950	1,113,180	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300	
1995-262,755,000 ⁶	13,862,700		1,798,790	12,063,900	21,610	97,470	580,510	1,099,210	2,593,800	7,997,700	1,472,400	
1996-265,284,000	13,473,600		1,682,280	11,791,300	19,650	95,770	537,050	1,029,810	2,501,500	7,894,600	1,395,200	
Percent change: number of offenses:												
1996/1995	-2.8		-6.5	-2.3	-9.1	-1.7	-7.5	-6.3	-3.6	-1.3	-5.2	
1996/1992	-6.7		-12.9	-5.7	-17.3	-12.2	-20.1	-8.6	-16.1	-3	-13.4	
1996/1987	-3		+13.4	-1.9	-2.2	+5.1	+3.7	+20.4	-22.7	+5.3	+8.3	
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants												
Year:												
1977	5,077.6		475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	247.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9	
1978	5,140.3		497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5	
1979	5,565.5		548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6	
1980	5,950.0		596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2	
1981	5,858.2		594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7	
1982	5,603.6		571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8	
1983	5,175.0		537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8	
1984	5,031.3		539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1	
1985	5,207.1		556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0	
1986	5,480.4		617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8	
1987	5,550.0		609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4	
1988	5,664.2		637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9	
1989	5,741.0		663.1	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4	
1990	5,820.3		731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8	
1991	5,897.8		758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0	
1992	5,660.2		757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5	
1993	5,484.4		746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1	
1994	5,373.5		713.6	4,660.0	9.0	39.3	237.7	427.6	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3	
1995 ⁷	5,275.9		684.6	4,591.3	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.1	3,043.8	560.4	
1996	5,078.9		634.1	4,444.8	7.4	36.1	202.4	388.2	943.0	2,975.9	525.9	
Percent change: rate per 100,000 inhabitants:												
1996/1995	-3.7		-7.4	-3.2	-9.8	-2.7	-8.4	-7.2	-4.5	-2.2	-6.2	
1996/1992	-10.3		-16.3	-9.3	-20.4	-15.7	-23.2	-12.1	-19.3	-4.1	-16.7	
1996/1987	-8.5		+4.0	-10.0	-10.8	-3.5	-4.8	+10.5	-29.1	-3.4	-7	

¹ Populations are Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except 1980 and 1990 which are the decennial census counts.

² Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to total.

³ Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense.

⁴ Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

⁵ The 1995 figures have been adjusted. See "Crime Trends," page 390 for details.

Complete data were not available for the states of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated. An aggregate Florida state total for 1996 was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. See "Offense Estimation," pages 389-390 for details.

All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

A

1996
UCR

Table 1.—Index of Crime—United States, 1975

Area	Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crimes	Property ³ crimes	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States Total	212,124,000	11,266,866	1,625,294	10,230,287	20,504	55,033	444,973	484,715	8,252,129	4,977,638	1,000,466
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,281.7	451.5	4,800.2	9.4	25.5	218.2	227.4	1,821.9	2,304.8	469.4
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	116,143,261										
Area actually reporting ⁴	97.2%	0,378,048	897,074	8,480,974	18,257	48,228	440,365	542,277	2,079,080	4,907,559	869,476
Estimated total	101.0%	0,640,637	908,563	8,633,694	18,490	48,894	443,461	597,998	2,720,061	4,989,836	915,297
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,110.5	890.8	5,879.7	10.4	31.3	284.0	264.9	1,747.9	3,190.6	686.2
Other Cities	23,459,614										
Area actually reporting ⁴	81.0%	979,909	80,118	920,793	1,701	2,084	19,894	42,238	242,985	630,250	47,868
Estimated total	100.0%	1,000,749	83,717	987,032	1,812	2,196	13,868	46,523	261,376	674,718	61,039
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,437.2	289.1	4,198.1	8.8	18.6	67.8	192.2	1,109.3	2,849.2	215.5
Rural	22,210,121										
Area actually reporting ⁴	82.2%	479,456	48,850	430,606	2,718	3,336	6,827	34,712	227,236	276,207	28,074
Estimated total	100.0%	609,280	65,724	600,366	2,702	4,033	7,827	41,132	281,792	313,644	34,120
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,997.2	167.2	1,820.0	6.1	12.0	23.3	123.7	785.9	941.6	102.4

¹ Population is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1975.
² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.
³ The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since those data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime, United States, 1960-1975

Population ¹	Total Crime Index	Violent ² crimes	Property ³ crimes	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960-179,721,175	3,384,200	238,480	2,065,700	9,110	17,180	107,640	154,220	612,100	1,855,400	825,360
1961-182,997,000	3,483,000	289,800	2,198,000	8,740	17,220	103,070	168,780	648,600	1,913,000	880,000
1962-185,771,000	3,732,200	301,510	2,430,700	8,520	17,550	110,860	164,870	694,800	2,089,600	868,600
1963-185,463,000	4,109,500	314,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,850	116,470	174,210	1,088,400	2,297,800	1,003,300
1964-191,141,000	4,664,800	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	180,890	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	1,172,800
1965-194,529,000	4,780,400	387,390	4,392,000	9,980	23,410	188,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,372,800	1,197,900
1966-195,578,000	4,228,600	430,180	3,798,300	11,040	25,820	187,960	285,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	1,197,900
1967-197,457,000	5,032,400	499,830	4,532,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,832,100	3,111,000	1,299,800
1968-199,899,000	4,780,200	606,010	4,174,200	13,800	31,670	221,840	286,700	1,838,900	2,452,700	1,299,800
1969-201,385,000	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,740	37,170	248,850	311,070	1,981,000	3,838,600	1,501,500
1970-203,285,298	8,028,000	738,820	7,289,200	16,000	37,900	249,620	334,970	2,205,000	4,235,600	1,601,500
1971-208,212,000	8,583,200	818,500	7,764,700	17,780	42,260	287,700	268,760	2,889,300	4,474,200	1,948,300
1972-208,200,000	8,248,600	834,900	7,413,700	18,670	46,850	278,590	308,060	2,875,500	4,151,200	1,887,200
1973-208,251,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,230	420,650	2,563,500	4,347,000	2,008,000
1974-211,372,000	10,262,400	774,720	9,487,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	450,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	2,177,100
1975-213,124,000	11,266,866	1,028,280	10,230,287	20,510	56,090	464,970	484,715	3,252,129	4,977,638	1,000,466
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+222.6	+256.8	+220.5	+125.1	+226.8	+331.2	+214.1	+256.6	+222.2	+204.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:										
1960	1,887.3	160.9	1,723.3	5.1	9.6	80.1	84.1	608.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,908.1	158.1	1,747.0	4.8	9.4	58.8	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.0
1962	2,018.8	162.2	1,857.5	4.8	9.4	69.7	88.6	585.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.8	168.2	2,012.6	4.6	9.4	61.6	92.4	678.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	180.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	69.2	100.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.8	667.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.9	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	720.0	1,442.9	290.0
1967	2,982.7	253.2	2,729.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	876.6	1,578.8	324.1
1968	2,370.2	298.4	2,071.8	6.9	14.9	121.8	143.8	822.8	1,746.8	293.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.9	15.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	438.2
1970	3,984.6	342.5	3,642.1	7.9	19.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.8	456.9
1971	4,104.7	394.0	3,710.8	6.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,168.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,984.4	407.0	3,577.4	8.0	22.6	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	2,098.6	476.1
1973	4,164.4	417.4	3,747.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.6	1,232.6	2,071.0	442.6
1974	4,830.4	461.1	4,369.3	9.8	24.2	202.3	216.8	1,467.7	2,489.6	462.2
1975	5,281.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.8	26.8	218.2	227.4	1,821.9	2,304.8	469.4
Percent change 1960-1975 ⁴	+178.9	+199.3	+178.1	+89.2	+174.0	+282.1	+164.1	+200.0	+171.1	+158.5

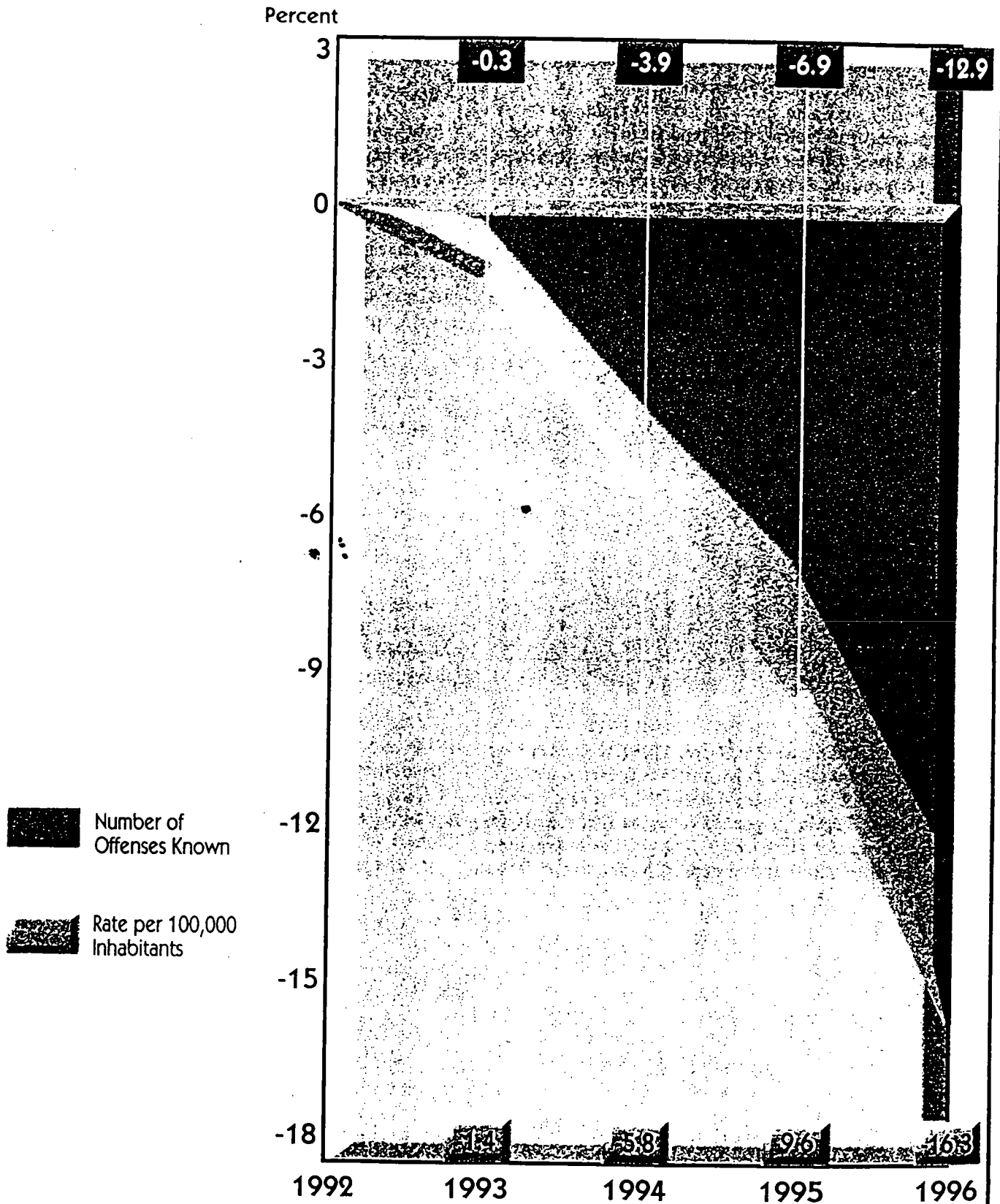
¹ Population is Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except April 1, 1960 and 1970, census 1.
² Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
³ Percent change and crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses. Revised estimates and rates based on changes in reporting practices.



VIOLENT CRIME

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1992

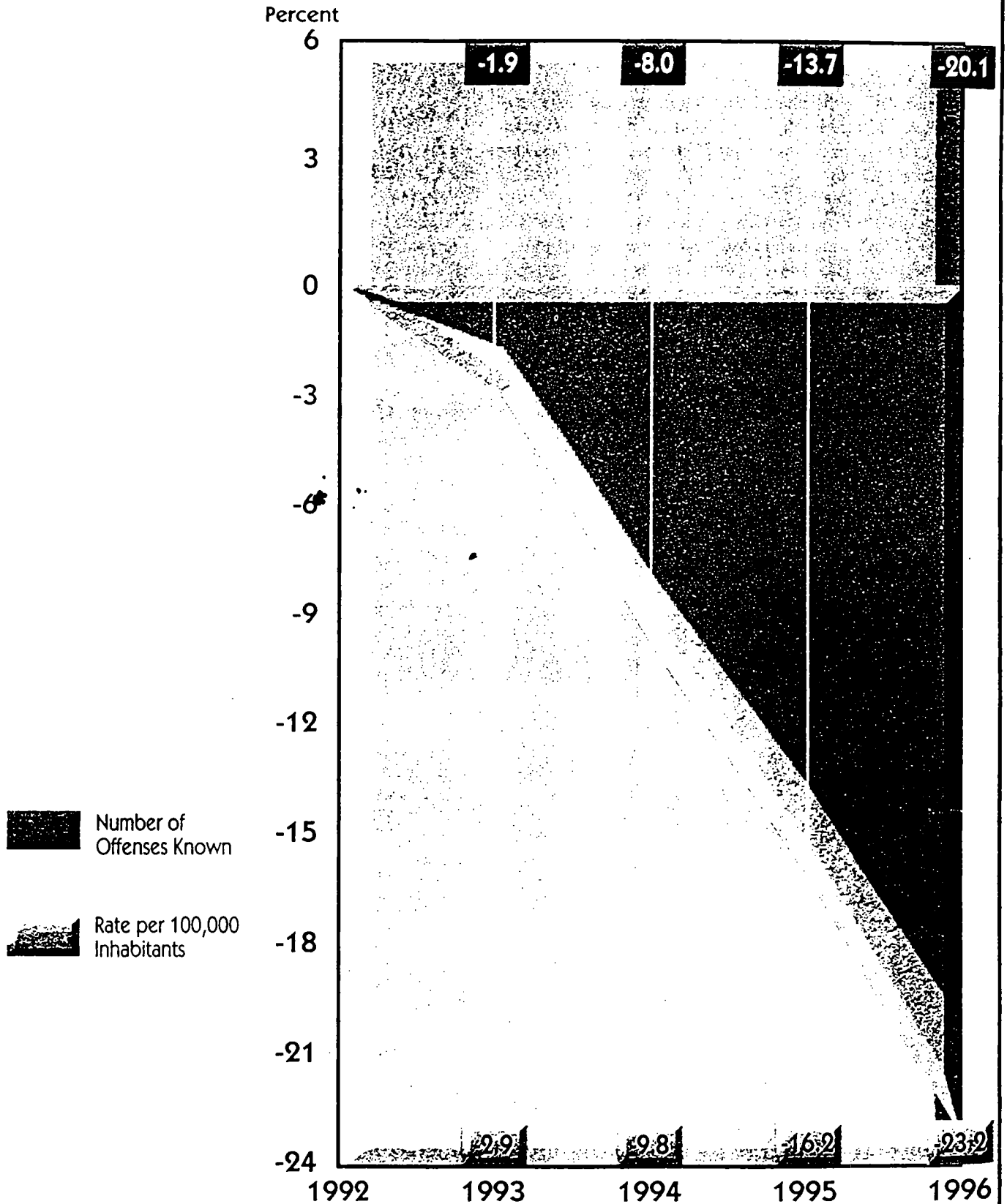
CHART 2.5



ROBBERY

CHART 2.8

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1992

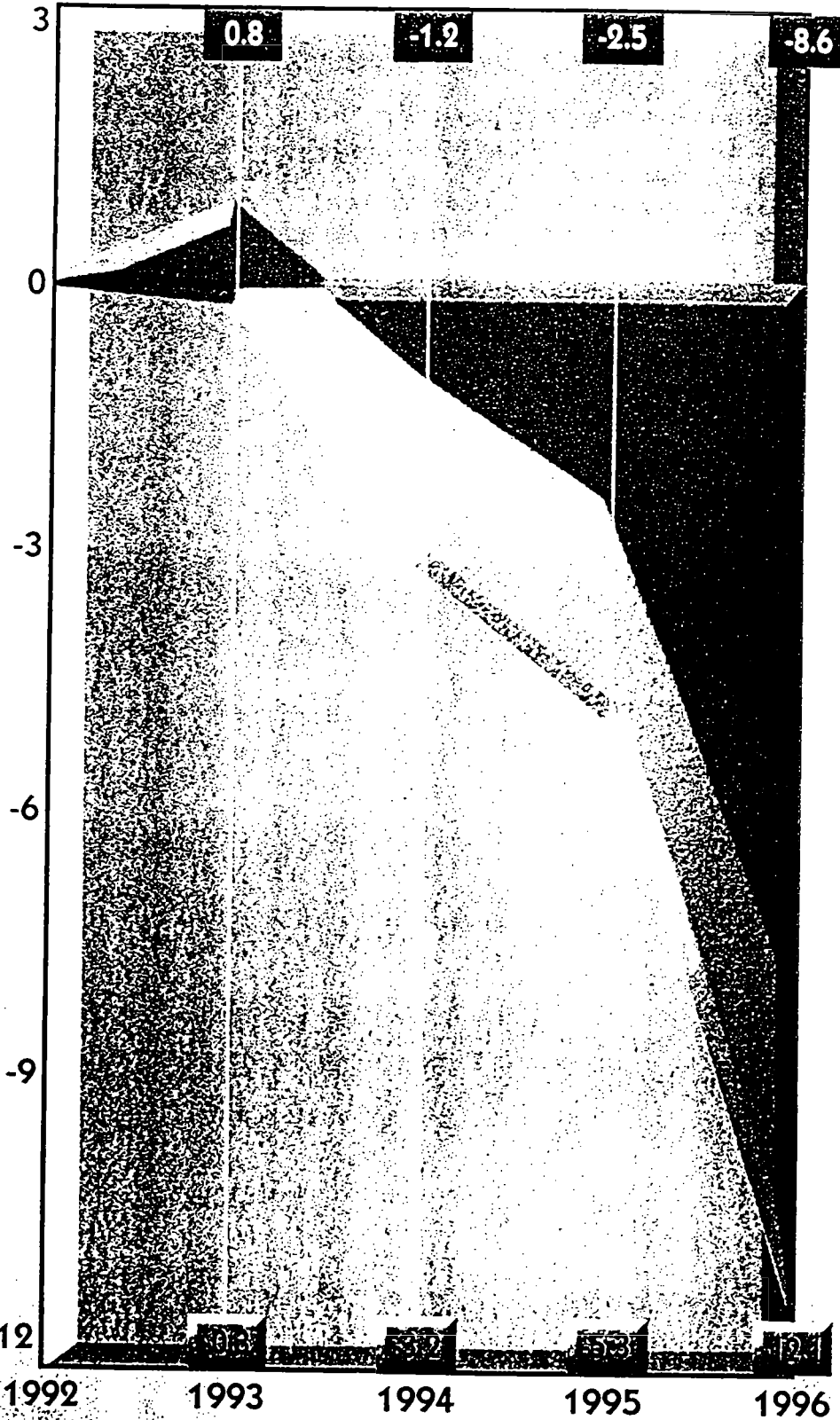


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

CHART 2.10

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1992

Percent



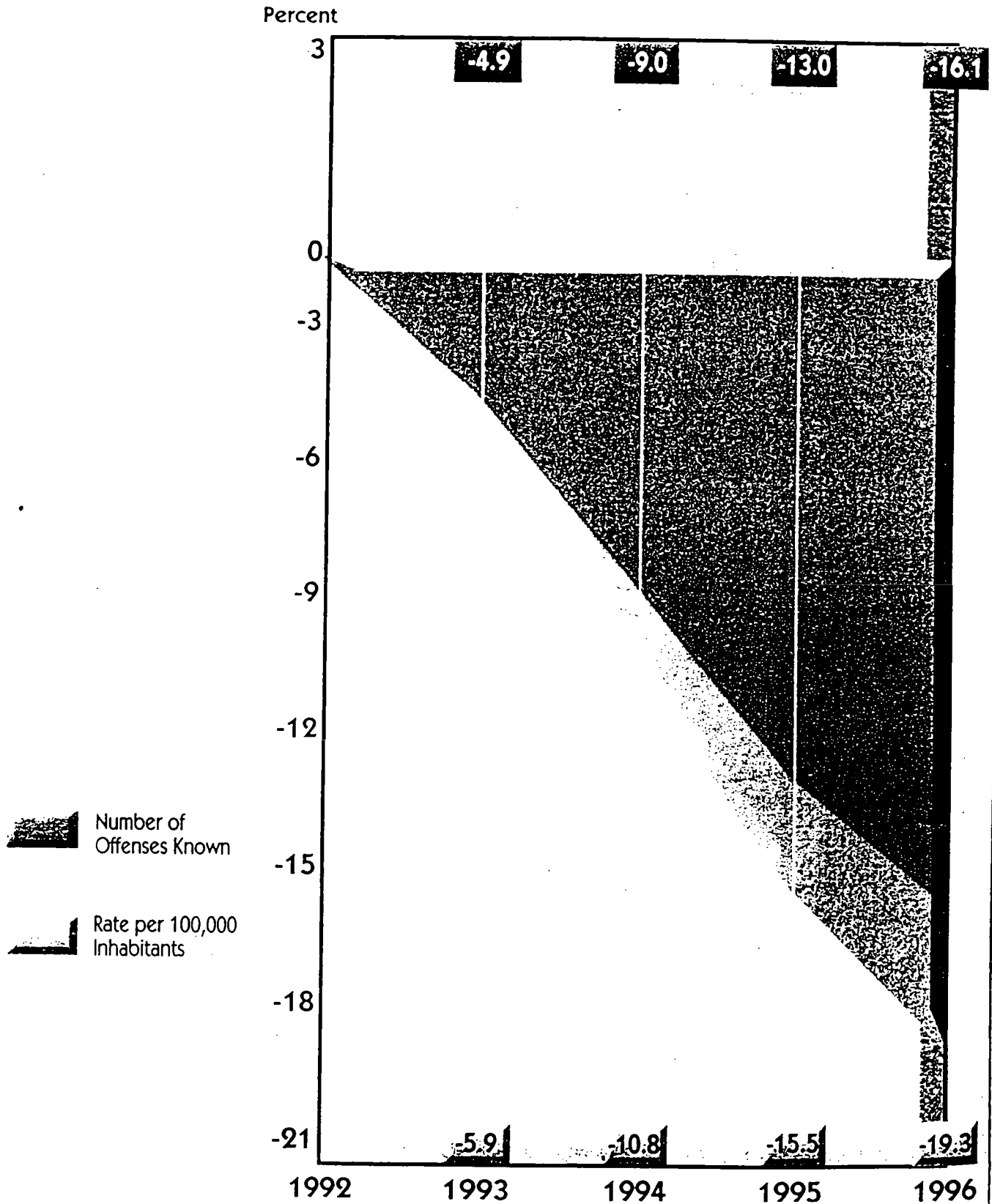
Number of Offenses Known

Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants

BURGLARY

CHART 2.12

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1992



PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON

State Of The Union Address

January 27, 1998

Section Of Speech: A SOCIETY ROOTED IN RESPONSIBILITY

Fact: “Most violent juvenile crime is committed between the hours of 3 in the afternoon and 8 at night”

Source: After-School Crime or After School Programs: Tuning in to the Prime Time for Violent Juvenile Crime and Implications for National Policy. A Report to the United States Attorney General from Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, James Alan Fox, Ph.D., Dean, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University

Explanation:

42% of all violent juvenile crime on school days takes place between three in the afternoon and eight p.m.

After-School Crime or After-School Programs:

Tuning In to the Prime Time for Violent Juvenile Crime and Implications for National Policy

A Report to the United States Attorney General
from
FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by
James Alan Fox, Ph.D., Dean, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University
Sanford A. Newman, J.D., President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Executive Summary

Prime Time for Juvenile Crime

Until recently, the only solid data available to tell us at what time of day most juvenile crime occurs has been data from South Carolina. That data has sometimes been criticized because it came from only one state, and because that state had a more modest juvenile gang problem than many others.

Now new data compiled from FBI reports by the National Center on Juvenile Justice and the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention based on eight states—Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Utah.¹

These data make clear that the peak hours for violent juvenile crime are the hours from 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM. They tell us that, when the school bell rings, leaving millions of young people without responsible adult supervision or constructive activities, juvenile crime suddenly triples and prime time for juvenile crime begins.

Half of all violent juvenile crime takes place during the six hour period between 2:00 PM and 8:00 PM, and more than two thirds of all violent juvenile crime takes place during the nine hours between 2:00 and 11:00 PM. In contrast, just one fifth occurs during the eight hours from 11:00 PM to 7:00 AM, the period when curfew laws are sometimes suggested.

This report focuses on days when school is in session — the days when after school programs could conceivably have a major impact on youth activity during the prime time juvenile crime hours. About half of the days of the year are school days, but 57% of violent crime committed by juveniles occur on these days.²

1 Melissa Sickmund, Howard N. Snyder, and Eileen Poe-Yamagata for their forthcoming "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence," National Center for Juvenile Justice (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention).

2 Ibid.

Foolish Policy Choices

These data are a wake-up call telling us that we as a nation are making a foolish choice—and paying a tragic price. When we send millions of young people out on the streets after school, with no responsible supervision or constructive activities, we reap a massive dose of juvenile crime. If, instead, we provided students with quality after-school programs, a safe haven from negative influences, and constructive recreational, academic enrichment and community service activities, we would dramatically reduce crime while we helped students develop the values and skills they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults.

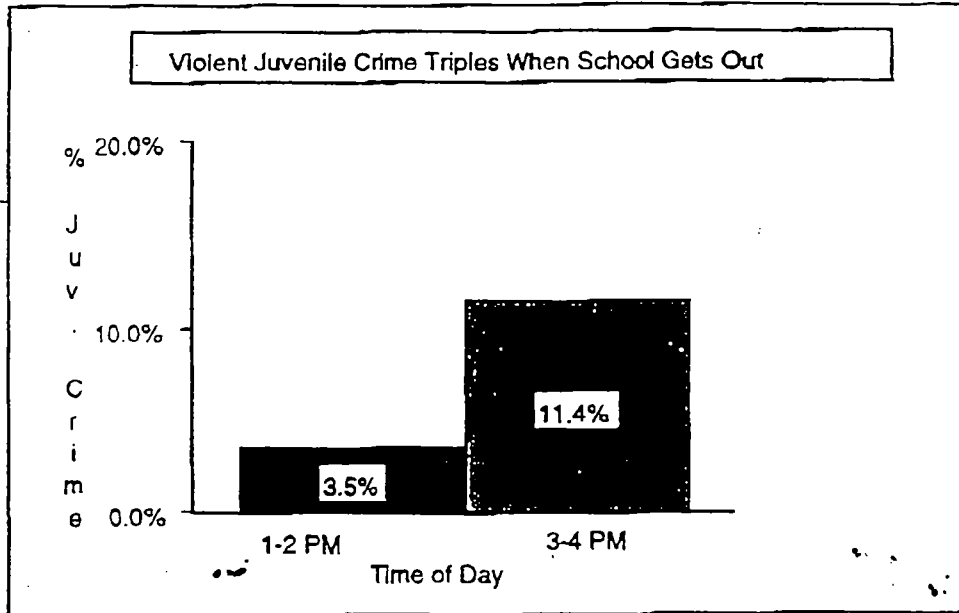
If juvenile violent crime during the afterschool hours from 3:00 - 8:00 PM alone were brought down to school-hour levels, this would eliminate nearly one quarter (23%) of all juvenile violent crime committed on school days.

Decisions Ahead

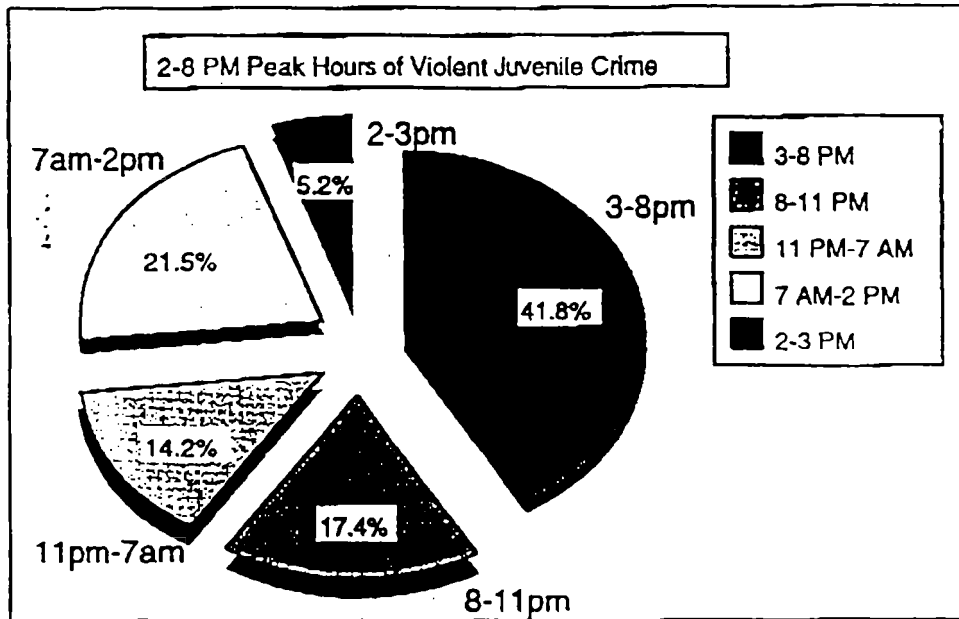
America's leaders must decide whether they are ready to invest in the after-school programs which can insure that the school dismissal bell signals the start of a rich afternoon of constructive child and youth development and of community service instead of the start of a daily surge in juvenile crime.

1. Critical New Information for Crime Prevention Policy: Peak Juvenile Crime Hours are 3-8:00 PM

The evidence is indisputable. The hour from 3-4:00 PM — immediately after school dismissal — yields three times as much juvenile crime as the hour from 1-2:00 PM.



Almost half (47%) of all violent juvenile crime on school days takes place between 2:00 in the afternoon, when youngsters begin to get out of school and 8:00 in the evening. An additional 17.4% takes place between 8:00 PM and 11:00 PM., for a total of 67% taking place in this eight-hour after-school and late-evening time period. In contrast, only 21.5% of all juvenile crime takes place during the "graveyard shift" from 11:00 PM to 7:00 AM.



DRAFT

**Statement by the President
(Embargoed until 6:00 pm, Sunday, May 17, 1998)**

Today's announcement by the Justice Department that crime has fallen for the sixth year in a row is good news for the American people, but we must not let up in the fight against crime. Since 1993, violent crimes have dropped by more than 15%, and murders are down by more than 25%. These results show that our strategy of giving communities the resources they need for more police, tougher punishments and better prevention is working. But too many of our children are either killing or being killed because of the deadly mix of gangs, guns and drugs that remains a serious problem in America today. And we must keep up our efforts until that changes.

DRAFT

Date: 05/17/98 Time: 13:15
CFor Release 6 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) Serious crime reported to the police in 1997 declined for a sixth consecutive year, with reductions in every region led by a plunge of more than 10 percent in murder in larger cities and suburban counties, the FBI said.

Attorney General Janet Reno welcomed the statistics but warned against overconfidence. New problems always are possible, she said.

Preliminary figures released Sunday reflected a cumulative 4 percent decrease in seven major crimes recorded by 9,582 police agencies around the nation.

The violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault dropped 5 percent nationally. Far more numerous property crimes of burglary, auto theft and larceny-theft dipped 4 percent.

The most dramatic declines were in murder, for which statistics are the most reliable and uniform. Homicide was down 9 percent nationwide but 14 percent in cities of 250,000 to 500,000; 11 percent in cities over 1 million and in suburban counties; and 10 percent in cities of 500,000 to 1 million people.

``Everyone working together has made a difference, but you can't say, `Okay, now let's move on to something else,`` Reno said. ``We can never relax our vigilance about crime, about enforcement, about prevention,`` she said, because ``there's going to be a new problem down the road.``

An early 1980s decline in crime was reversed by the arrival of crack cocaine, Reno said. With crack came gangs that recruited teen-agers and armed them with guns, prompting other kids to arm themselves in defense or emulation.

The next problems could come from cyberspace or abroad, Reno said. ``The gun may become obsolete as people learn how to hack through and ... accomplish thefts and scams through the Internet,`` she said. ``International crime is going to be more on our radar screen than ever before as ... people become more mobile.``

Reno and other experts credited a wide range of reasons: Aging of the 76 million baby boomers born between 1946 and 1962 out of their crime-prone years, reduction in crack-based violence, community policing and aggressive police action to remove guns from the streets, stiffer prison sentences, greater community involvement with juveniles and broader prevention efforts for kids at risk of being lured into lives of crime.

The good news on crime appeared to reach even farther into every sector and region than before.

While in 1996, the South experienced a 1.1 percent rise in the total of the seven crimes, this time each region saw an overall decline. The Northeast, where crime soared the most in the late 1980s, saw the biggest drop, 6 percent. The South was down 4 percent, and the Midwest and West dropped 3 percent each.

Cities of all sizes, suburbs and rural areas reported overall drops. Cities of 250,000 to 1 million people reported a 5 percent drop. Suburban counties were down 3 percent, rural counties 1 percent. The smallest urban drop was 2 percent in smaller towns, under 10,000 population.

Aside from a few spots where often-erratic rape figures rose, the only noticeable increases were a 1 percent hike in violent crime in rural areas, led by a 6 percent increase in robbery. There also was a 4 percent surge in auto theft in rural areas.

``Rural areas are lagging because they are the last front in the 1980s crime wave that started with crack in the big cities and put

168 2,278

1598,164

14743

211

17823

84,114

1974158

1598164

326,024

guns in the hands of kids in gangs and outside gangs," said professor Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Since October, four school-related shootings in small towns Edinboro, Pa.; Jonesboro, Ark.; West Paducah, Ky.; and Pearl, Miss. have left 11 dead and 25 wounded. In each case, at least one teen-ager was charged.

"Many small towns, especially in the southern areas, are playing catch-up with the big cities," said professor Jack Levin, director of the Program for the Study of Violence at Northeastern University in Boston. "These small towns thought they were immune from teen-age violence and didn't prepare for the onslaught."

A major factor in the larger big city decline in murder was aggressive police action to take guns away from kids and off the streets, Blumstein said. He cited stop-and-frisk programs in New York City, gun-surrender bounties in Charleston, S.C., and "various coordinated efforts by law enforcement and social service agencies to let gangs know violence won't be tolerated, as in Boston and other cities."

Levin added that "in the past five years, inner-city neighborhoods have made a concerted, successful effort to address crime, particularly juvenile crime, through community policing, clergy taking congregations to gangs, community centers."

As a result, he said, the decline in youth violence goes beyond crack-related crime. "There are fewer riots at concerts and sporting events," Levin noted. "Many agencies are reporting that hate crimes, which are mostly committed by teen-agers, have been declining too."

APNP-05-17-98 1316EDT

Handwritten notes and calculations:

2453
+ 10

24526
17,877

6,649
7,358

22

19,645
1,768

17,877

**U.S. Department of Justice**

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

**FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691****FOR RELEASE
6 P.M., ET, SUNDAY
MAY 17, 1998**

Releasing preliminary 1997 figures from its nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that serious crime continued in a downward trend as indicated by a 4-percent decline from 1996 figures, the sixth consecutive annual decrease in reported crime.

These preliminary figures indicate that the continuing trend is the result of a 5-percent decrease in violent crime and a 4-percent decrease in property crime when compared to figures from the previous year. The final figures for 1997 will be available in the fall.

In the violent crime category, murder and robbery showed the greatest decline--each down 9 percent. Aggravated assault figures indicated a decrease of 2 percent and forcible rape, a decrease of 1 percent. In the property crime category, arson decreased 8 percent. Motor vehicle theft fell by 5 percent; larceny-theft fell by 4 percent; and burglary fell by 3 percent.

All regions reported a decline in the Crime Index total, with the Northeast reporting the greatest decline, 6 percent. The South reported a 4-percent drop in the Crime Index total, and both the Midwest and the West recorded a 3-percent decline. Violent crime fell 5 percent in both the Northeast and the West and 4 percent in both the Midwest and the South. All regions recorded declines in the numbers of murders reported: the Northeast, 13 percent; the West, 11 percent; the South, 9 percent; and the Midwest, 6 percent. Property crime totals fell by 6 percent in the Northeast, 4 percent in the South, and 3 percent in both the Midwest and the West.

Collectively, cities in all population groups in the Nation reported declines in serious crime, with cities in the three largest population groups reporting the greatest decline, 5 percent each. Cities under 10,000 reported the smallest decrease, 2 percent. Suburban counties showed a 3-percent decline from the 1996 level, and rural counties registered a 1-percent decline from the previous year's figures.

Over 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily submit data to the nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These comprehensive data are published annually in *Crime in the United States*.

The complete preliminary annual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1997 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE**

**FOR RELEASE
6 P.M. ET, SUNDAY
MAY 17, 1998**

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 4 percent during 1997 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1996. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 5 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 4 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1998 and 1997 show a 3-percent decrease for the first quarter, a 4-percent decline for the second and third quarters, and a 5-percent decrease for the fourth quarter.

All 1997 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States 1997*, scheduled to be released in the fall of 1998.

Crime Index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1997 over 1996, offenses known to the police.

Population Group and Area	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modi- ^a fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- ^a erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
Total	9,582	201,231	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8
Cities:														
Over 1,000,000	10	22,446	-5	-5	-6	-4	-11	-6	-11	-3	-6	-3	-7	+1
500,000 to 999,999	17	11,084	-5	-5	-5	-5	-10	+2	-10	-1	-4	-5	-8	-19
250,000 to 499,999	36	13,221	-5	-5	-6	-5	-14	-8	-10	-3	-5	-5	-6	-7
100,000 to 249,999	148	21,508	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	+2	-4	-3	-2	-3	-2	-6
50,000 to 99,999	289	19,603	-4	-4	-4	-4	-6	-2	-7	-3	-3	-3	-7	-13
25,000 to 49,999	546	18,910	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	+6	-7	-3	-2	-3	-3	-20
10,000 to 24,999	1,286	20,237	-4	-4	-5	-4	-3	0	-7	-5	-3	-4	-5	-12
Under 10,000	4,443	16,071	-2	-3	-1	-3	-2	+7	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	-17
Counties:														
Suburban ¹	942	38,068	-3	-3	-3	-3	-11	-2	-6	-2	-1	-4	-1	-22
Rural ²	1,885	20,083	-1	-1	+1	-1	-7	+3	+6	0	0	-2	+4	-21
Areas:														
Suburban Area ³	4,783	75,844	-3	-3	-3	-3	-8	0	-7	-2	-2	-4	-3	-19
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,434	17,442	-2	-3	-4	-2	-3	+5	-2	-5	-1	-3	0	-21

(1) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

(2) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

(3) Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside the central cities.

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modi- ^a fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- ^a erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
Total	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8
Northeast	-6	-6	-5	-6	-13	-2	-10	-1	-7	-4	-11	-5
Midwest	-3	-3	-4	-3	-6	-3	-6	-2	-3	-4	-4	-3
South	-4	-4	-4	-4	-9	-1	-6	-3	-3	-4	-6	-10
West	-3	-3	-5	-3	-11	+1	-11	-2	-2	-3	-1	-10

TABLE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through December each year over previous year.

Years	Crime Index total	Modi- ^a fied total	Vio- lent crime	Prop- ^a erty crime	Murder	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
1994/1993	-1	-1	-4	-1	-5	-4	-6	-2	-4	+1	-2	+5
1995/1994	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-6	-1	-4	+2	-4	-4
1996/1995	-3	-3	-6	-2	-9	-2	-7	-6	-4	-1	-5	-3
1997/1996	-4	-4	-5	-4	-9	-1	-9	-2	-3	-4	-5	-8

^a The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Data for arson are not included in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is fewer than used in compiling trends for other Crime Index offenses.

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 Advisory: Criminal Justice Information Systems, International Association of Chiefs of Police;
 Criminal Justice Information Systems, National Sheriffs' Association;
 Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board.

TABLE 4 - OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1997 over 1996
 Cities over 100,000 Population

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
ABILENE	TX	1996	5,971	5,995	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
		1997	6,403	6,432	2	67	124	449	1,320	4,147	294	29
ALBANY ¹	NY	1996	8,130	8,180	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
		1997	7,314		18	65	429	511	1,763	4,103	425	
ALBUQUERQUE	NM	1996	48,253	48,441	70	375	1,998	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
		1997	47,923	48,054	49	270	1,729	3,629	8,543	25,954	7,749	131
ALEXANDRIA	VA	1996	7,143	7,157	7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	14
		1997	6,601	6,627	5	46	267	288	819	4,363	813	26
ALLENTOWN	PA	1996	7,443	7,487	6	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	44
		1997	6,530	6,573	7	48	391	241	1,342	3,798	703	43
AMARILLO	TX	1996	14,088	14,175	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
		1997	12,983	13,048	14	69	246	915	2,130	8,832	777	65
AMHERST TOWN ¹	NY	1996	2,744	2,747	0	7	59	32	263	2,208	175	3
		1997	2,600		0	8	38	51	296	2,058	149	
ANAHEIM	CA	1996	14,670	14,745	14	81	978	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
		1997	12,130	12,185	15	100	812	1,037	2,270	5,924	1,972	55
ANN ARBOR	MI	1996	4,696	4,741	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
		1997	4,546	4,589	0	34	106	226	803	3,161	216	43
ARLINGTON	TX	1996	21,312	21,372	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
		1997	20,096	20,142	12	127	527	1,754	3,056	12,569	2,051	46
ATLANTA	GA	1996	70,521	70,760	196	392	4,805	8,306	10,471	37,104	9,247	239
		1997	58,591	58,846	150	366	4,751	7,563	9,183	28,709	7,869	255
AURORA ²	IL	1996			26		226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
		1997			20		225	561	1,067	3,736	288	36
AUSTIN ¹	TX	1996	42,279		41	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	
		1997	42,988	43,127	40	283	1,284	1,920	7,511	27,485	4,465	139
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1996	12,584	12,727	25	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
		1997	12,934	13,075	22	39	496	561	2,837	7,694	1,285	141
BALTIMORE	MD	1996	85,984	86,403	330	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
		1997	77,595	77,982	312	480	8,629	7,995	12,755	38,593	8,831	387
BATON ROUGE	LA	1996	27,361	27,623	71	118	1,210	1,999	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
		1997	26,363	26,578	58	144	1,454	1,135	5,097	15,394	3,081	215
BEAUMONT	TX	1996	10,309	10,362	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
		1997	9,268	9,336	11	214	394	676	1,836	5,492	645	68
BERKELEY	CA	1996	10,333	10,374	8	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
		1997	9,796	9,848	11	31	447	476	1,260	6,612	959	52
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1996	29,283	29,529	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
		1997	26,395	26,624	108	222	1,337	2,118	5,186	14,067	3,357	229
BOISE	ID	1996	8,797	8,818	1	60	56	391	1,511	6,331	378	81
		1997	7,856	7,921	4	62	57	409	1,321	5,685	318	65
BOSTON ¹	MA	1996	44,711	45,329	59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	618
		1997	37,838		43	350	2,728	4,765	4,301	17,920	7,731	
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1996	9,868	9,882	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
		1997	9,250	9,269	8	41	217	1,005	1,366	6,199	414	19
BUFFALO ¹	NY	1996	26,636	27,197	56	269	2,623	1,576	6,298	11,314	4,500	561
		1997	25,292		47	230	2,195	1,542	5,984	11,424	3,870	
BURBANK	CA	1996	4,161	4,171	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
		1997	3,794	3,805	0	14	130	207	557	2,105	781	11
CAMBRIDGE ¹	MA	1996	4,968	5,003	1	25	226	387	799	2,973	547	35
		1997	4,449		2	24	176	369	596	2,778	504	
CEDAR RAPIDS ¹	IA	1996	8,002		0	11	111	270	1,276	5,962	372	
		1997	7,319	7,327	1	21	81	149	1,358	5,351	358	8
CHANDLER	AZ	1996	8,550	8,627	2	29	143	254	1,796	5,210	1,116	77
		1997	8,899	8,967	2	41	140	201	1,969	5,523	1,023	68
CHARLOTTE- MECKLENBURG	NC	1996	53,518	53,957	71	306	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	439
		1997	52,874	53,264	56	339	2,716	6,045	10,413	28,922	4,383	390
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1996	14,688	14,814	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
		1997	15,533	15,639	35	86	599	1,925	2,789	8,780	1,319	106
CHESAPEAKE	VA	1996	8,463	8,576	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,596	534	113
		1997	8,462	8,561	11	48	321	439	1,635	5,467	541	99
CHICAGO ²	IL	1996			789		26,860	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560
		1997			757		25,289	36,519	40,632	119,609	33,607	1,544
CHULA VISTA	CA	1996	8,822	8,864	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
		1997	9,012	9,062	8	38	375	675	1,460	4,853	1,603	50
CLEARWATER	FL	1996	7,577	7,607	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
		1997	7,564	7,587	3	65	198	768	1,716	4,491	323	23
CLEVELAND	OH	1996	37,409	38,033	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624
		1997	37,026	37,657	77	638	3,837	2,692	8,146	14,305	7,331	631

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
COLUMBIA	SC	1996	12,362	12,396	19	87	527	1,282	1,924	7,569	954	34
		1997	11,892	11,927	12	63	519	1,105	1,588	7,798	807	35
COLUMBUS	GA	1996	12,294	12,302	15	24	367	484	2,216	8,351	837	8
		1997	12,918	12,920	16	30	472	439	1,968	9,057	936	2
COLUMBUS	OH	1996	61,083	61,894	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
		1997	62,440	63,218	84	696	3,104	2,103	13,453	35,882	7,118	778
CONCORD	CA	1996	7,302	7,326	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
		1997	7,143	7,181	0	36	179	555	1,203	4,486	684	38
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1996	30,467	30,683	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
		1997	29,770	29,910	18	154	428	2,267	4,371	20,899	1,633	140
COSTA MESA	CA	1996	5,413	5,424	1	22	158	194	892	3,531	615	11
		1997	4,635	4,644	3	32	145	191	613	3,106	545	9
DALLAS	TX	1996	100,401	102,088	217	740	6,122	9,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
		1997	100,624	102,154	209	744	5,626	8,336	17,755	50,586	17,368	1,530
DAYTON	OH	1996	17,841	18,078	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
		1997	17,266	17,476	34	217	1,161	703	3,719	8,312	3,120	210
DENVER	CO	1996	34,314	34,694	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
		1997	30,514	30,913	69	356	1,253	1,857	6,456	14,755	5,768	399
DETROIT	MI	1996	120,188	121,999	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
		1997	119,717	122,328	469	968	8,208	12,857	19,324	44,452	33,439	2,611
DOWNEY	CA	1996	4,785	4,823	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
		1997	4,446	4,480	7	30	303	131	763	1,965	1,247	34
DURHAM	NC	1996	16,838	16,909	41	84	810	754	4,226	9,400	1,523	71
		1997	17,834	18,875	31	91	1,244	711	3,958	9,801	1,998	41
ELIZABETH	NJ	1996	9,209	9,238	13	54	795	325	1,768	4,382	1,872	29
		1997	9,493	9,525	7	39	797	333	2,154	4,329	1,834	32
EL MONTE	CA	1996	4,597	4,666	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
		1997	4,087	4,129	7	35	532	540	768	1,333	872	42
EL PASO	TX	1996	45,134	45,310	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
		1997	42,649	42,776	24	225	1,066	3,534	3,251	30,978	3,571	127
ERIE	PA	1996	5,532	5,581	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
		1997	5,722	5,782	4	62	365	267	1,152	3,449	423	60
ESCONDIDO	CA	1996	6,857	6,902	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
		1997	7,246	7,278	6	66	208	559	1,200	4,271	936	32
EUGENE	OR	1996	12,181	12,278	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	97
		1997	12,326	12,408	2	52	311	392	2,128	8,638	803	82
EVANSVILLE	IN	1996	7,405	7,460	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
		1997	7,750	7,818	7	44	179	520	1,507	5,030	463	68
FLINT	MI	1996	16,054	16,269	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
		1997	15,992	16,229	19	130	805	2,346	3,689	6,606	2,397	237
FONTANA	CA	1996	5,430	5,460	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
		1997	4,359	4,379	12	64	329	633	973	1,235	1,113	20
FORT COLLINS	CO	1996	5,448	5,490	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
		1997	5,554	5,583	1	53	31	283	752	4,221	213	29
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1996	25,487	25,557	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
		1997	20,667	20,739	17	100	1,301	1,087	3,930	10,666	3,566	72
FORT WAYNE	IN	1996	13,966	14,052	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
		1997	15,327	15,448	36	113	502	363	2,454	10,365	1,494	121
FORT WORTH	TX	1996	38,902	39,266	68	319	1,692	2,905	7,917	21,481	4,520	364
		1997	34,972	35,259	74	265	1,402	2,572	6,573	20,010	4,076	287
FREMONT	CA	1996	7,769	7,813	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
		1997	7,975	8,001	4	35	157	547	1,501	4,761	970	26
FRESNO	CA	1996	41,687	42,801	69	216	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
		1997	37,623	38,744	60	192	1,794	2,736	6,640	19,035	7,166	1,121
FULLERTON	CA	1996	5,246	5,260	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
		1997	4,796	4,815	2	30	157	248	783	2,989	587	19
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1996	6,478	6,520	5	34	309	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
		1997	5,919	5,955	3	22	276	509	1,186	2,895	1,028	36
GARLAND	TX	1996	9,562	9,640	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
		1997	8,712	8,789	4	56	137	329	1,742	5,642	802	77
GARY	IN	1996	11,229	11,846	104	185	702	2,889	2,278	2,823	2,248	617
		1997	13,431	14,124	88	160	740	3,494	3,339	3,103	2,507	693
GLENDALE	AZ	1996	13,480	13,558	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
		1997	15,179	15,245	13	81	323	754	2,437	8,851	2,720	66
GLENDALE	CA	1996	6,966	7,015	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
		1997	5,815	5,865	6	21	256	411	987	3,099	1,035	50
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1996	6,882	6,887	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
		1997	7,449	7,450	9	33	125	1,167	1,013	4,186	916	1
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1996	14,600	14,698	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
		1997	14,075	14,172	25	41	578	1,649	2,822	7,816	1,144	97
GREEN BAY	WI	1996	4,679	4,710	3	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31
		1997	4,786	4,803	6	20	48	198	629	3,655	230	17
GREENSBORO	NC	1996	16,393	16,472	23	95	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
		1997	16,515	16,602	33	86	779	1,074	3,076	10,329	1,138	87
HAMPTON	VA	1996	7,167	7,223	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
		1997	7,133	7,197	6	54	275	194	911	5,019	674	64
HARTFORD	CT	1996	13,188	13,291	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
		1997	11,944		21	47	860	695	1,652	7,048	1,621	

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
HAYWARD	CA	1996	7,876	7,975	12	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
		1997	8,179	8,237	7	50	352	381	1,147	4,721	1,521	58
HENDERSON	NV	1996	5,028	5,061	7	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
		1997	6,477	6,499	2	88	141	91	1,441	3,665	1,049	22
HIALEAH	FL	1996	18,210	18,301	12	63	887	1,051	2,894	9,123	4,180	91
		1997	17,640	17,719	14	61	846	1,310	2,830	8,764	3,815	79
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1996	12,535	12,552	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
		1997	12,582	12,619	9	64	490	642	2,214	7,528	1,635	37
HONOLULU	HI	1996	60,059	60,352	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
		1997	53,410	53,712	34	257	1,214	1,131	8,755	36,430	5,589	302
HOUSTON	TX	1996	135,329	137,082	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
		1997	130,844	132,425	254	790	8,146	11,967	23,967	64,925	20,795	1,581
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1996	7,305	7,336	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31
		1997	6,441	6,458	5	34	111	493	1,419	3,636	743	17
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1996	14,330	14,392	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
		1997	13,537	13,586	16	99	372	921	2,261	8,760	1,108	49
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1996	8,771	8,840	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
		1997	9,473	9,518	6	29	133	445	1,288	6,596	976	45
INDIANAPOLIS ³	IN	1996	56,277	56,701	132	567	3,132	4,900	11,202	28,590	7,754	424
		1997	52,641	53,059	146	554	3,340	4,799	11,508	24,566	7,728	418
INGLEWOOD	CA	1996	6,241	6,286	27	61	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
		1997	5,601	5,640	24	61	735	810	1,088	1,620	1,263	39
IRVINE	CA	1996	4,090	4,123	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
		1997	3,690	3,727	1	10	44	165	860	2,264	346	37
IRVING	TX	1996	9,483	9,548	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
		1997	9,000	9,040	6	69	178	480	1,307	6,002	958	40
JACKSON	MS	1996	20,466	20,550	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
		1997	20,176	20,221	61	213	1,147	719	5,218	9,549	3,269	45
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1996	59,534	59,976	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
		1997	57,978	58,387	75	606	2,369	6,387	12,343	30,790	5,408	409
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1996	16,704	16,839	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
		1997	15,598	15,745	26	109	1,640	1,963	3,145	5,654	3,061	147
KANSAS CITY	MO	1996	52,300	52,726	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
		1997	49,511	49,953	100	417	2,711	5,341	8,641	24,874	7,427	442
KNOXVILLE	TN	1996	10,767	10,874	23	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
		1997	11,164	11,320	19	97	545	844	2,039	6,083	1,537	156
LAFAYETTE	LA	1996	8,483	8,516	8	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	33
		1997	8,532	8,556	15	81	265	626	1,539	5,379	627	24
LANCASTER	CA	1996	5,947	6,003	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
		1997	6,507	6,558	7	52	341	1,129	1,623	2,498	857	51
LANSING	MI	1996	9,744	9,812	10	172	343	1,124	1,607	5,952	536	68
		1997	9,349	9,408	11	189	265	820	1,698	5,860	506	59
LAREDO	TX	1996	11,240	11,322	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
		1997	12,646	12,746	11	56	193	553	2,074	8,727	1,032	100
LEXINGTON	KY	1996	15,328	15,405	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
		1997	15,165	15,225	24	129	580	1,195	2,610	9,721	906	60
LINCOLN	NB	1996	14,349	14,403	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,742	515	54
		1997	14,273	14,294	7	96	146	881	1,793	10,805	545	21
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1996	21,016	21,170	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
		1997	21,814	21,933	34	165	867	1,297	4,089	13,818	1,544	119
LIVONIA ¹	MI	1996	3,422	3,469	2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	45
		1997	3,469	3,469	1	33	74	118	471	2,413	359	35
LONG BEACH	CA	1996	26,308	26,499	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
		1997	21,817	21,992	56	125	1,849	2,177	4,295	9,084	4,231	175
LOS ANGELES	CA	1996	235,258	238,851	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
		1997	204,554	207,874	574	1,413	20,506	34,043	30,195	82,605	35,218	3,320
LOUISVILLE	KY	1996	21,030	21,418	63	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,484	3,331	388
		1997	19,095	19,419	68	128	1,545	1,339	4,480	8,706	2,829	324
LUBBOCK	TX	1996	12,948	13,044	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
		1997	12,767	13,081	6	92	220	1,518	2,588	7,644	699	314
MACON	GA	1996	14,011	14,061	18	77	382	447	2,452	9,195	1,440	50
		1997	12,072	12,110	23	57	310	516	2,032	7,861	1,273	38
MADISON	WI	1996	9,096	9,154	1	75	299	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
		1997	8,831	8,872	3	82	340	433	1,397	5,922	654	41
MALLEN	TX	1996	10,697	10,744	5	23	148	370	1,475	7,730	946	47
		1997	9,273	9,342	4	19	151	243	1,569	6,266	1,021	69
MEMPHIS	TN	1996	70,275	70,895	155	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
		1997	64,015	64,668	138	938	5,240	5,520	15,471	25,251	11,457	653
MESA	AZ	1996	25,735	25,862	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
		1997	27,101	27,209	13	126	450	1,965	4,272	16,827	3,448	108
MESQUITE	TX	1996	6,452	6,580	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128
		1997	5,923	6,047	4	5	59	373	536	4,236	710	124
MIAMI	FL	1996	52,918	53,150	124	201	5,139	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
		1997	50,259	50,477	103	189	4,517	6,214	8,946	22,609	7,681	218
MIDLAND	TX	1996	4,966	4,984	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
		1997	4,742	4,759	5	80	89	228	950	3,171	219	17
MILWAUKEE	WI	1996	49,635	50,232	130	293	3,353	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
		1997	47,685	48,142	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,818	25,954	8,295	457

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
MINNEAPOLIS	MN	1996	40,826	41,319	83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	493
		1997	41,632	42,018	58	536	3,308	2,831	8,237	20,856	5,806	386
MOBILE	AL	1996	19,512	19,652	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	140
		1997	19,487	19,647	52	99	1,160	562	4,524	11,343	1,747	160
MODESTO	CA	1996	12,840	13,014	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
		1997	13,959	14,199	17	64	385	787	2,706	8,125	1,875	240
MONTGOMERY	AL	1996	13,202	13,283	31	80	627	851	3,376	7,111	1,126	81
		1997	14,196	14,263	24	90	671	994	3,364	7,841	1,212	67
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1996	8,733	8,762	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
		1997	8,269	8,305	14	55	346	817	2,330	3,819	888	36
NAPERVILLE ²⁴	IL	1996			2	0	16	49	407	2,235	106	8
		1997			0		14	52	413	2,609	105	
NASHVILLE ¹	TN	1996	59,467		89	487	2,910	6,535	8,025	33,195	8,226	
		1997	58,996		112	550	2,583	6,046	8,834	32,698	8,173	
NEWARK ¹	NJ	1996	34,437		92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	
		1997	28,351	28,670	57	170	3,442	3,558	4,567	10,812	5,745	319
NEW HAVEN	CT	1996	15,036	15,138	22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	102
		1997	13,950	14,040	21	93	1,094	1,136	2,510	7,348	1,748	90
NEW ORLEANS ¹	LA	1996	53,919		351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	
		1997	45,704	45,962	267	385	3,972	3,780	8,107	19,813	9,380	258
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1996	9,829	9,926	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
		1997	10,164	10,270	17	102	458	442	1,471	6,855	819	106
NEW YORK ¹	NY	1996	382,555		983	2,332	49,672	45,673	61,270	162,246	60,379	
		1997	355,893		770	2,157	44,707	45,229	54,099	157,039	51,982	
NORFOLK	VA	1996	18,854	18,974	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
		1997	18,855	18,989	55	138	1,183	1,041	2,528	12,620	1,290	134
NORWALK	CA	1996	4,388	4,429	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
		1997	4,289	4,316	8	30	286	773	645	1,412	1,135	27
OAKLAND	CA	1996	39,174	39,579	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
		1997	38,048	38,408	99	306	3,482	4,342	5,923	18,909	4,987	360
OCEANSIDE	CA	1996	7,197	7,224	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
		1997	6,073	6,109	9	86	263	758	1,301	2,910	746	36
ODESSA	TX	1996	6,748	6,811	14	35	128	928	1,198	4,136	309	63
		1997	5,656	5,698	5	27	121	666	1,063	3,545	229	42
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1996	57,100	57,523	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,145	423
		1997	55,020	55,343	59	409	1,397	3,200	9,778	35,628	4,549	323
OMAHA	NE	1996	26,939	27,192	27	207	782	3,726	3,552	14,999	3,646	253
		1997	25,453	25,655	31	176	818	3,848	3,165	13,946	3,469	202
ONTARIO	CA	1996	8,907	9,028	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
		1997	8,812	8,889	13	58	448	776	1,552	4,369	1,596	77
ORANGE	CA	1996	4,086	4,125	1	30	177	354	878	2,019	627	39
		1997	3,496	3,539	12	29	106	386	701	1,725	537	43
ORLANDO	FL	1996	24,055	24,128	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
		1997	25,323	25,376	14	174	1,262	2,790	4,424	14,233	2,426	53
OXNARD	CA	1996	7,910	7,934	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
		1997	7,618	7,646	5	61	518	470	1,238	4,370	956	28
PALMDALE	CA	1996	5,311	5,352	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
		1997	5,623	5,660	6	46	275	919	1,146	2,431	800	37
PASADENA	CA	1996	7,423	7,512	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
		1997	6,401	6,486	12	33	466	610	1,212	3,411	657	85
PASADENA	TX	1996	7,278	7,371	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93
		1997	7,295	7,380	9	58	209	673	1,323	4,162	861	85
PATERSON	NJ	1996	8,448	8,500	7	48	805	774	1,948	3,486	1,380	52
		1997	7,232	7,274	14	54	694	703	1,998	2,637	1,132	42
PEORIA ²⁴	IL	1996			11		448		2,086	6,480	964	127
		1997			9		475		1,707	6,000	1,099	84
PHILADELPHIA ¹	PA	1996	94,565	97,246	420	644	13,188	5,938	13,723	40,384	20,268	2,681
		1997	92,591	95,722	410	650	11,938	6,198	13,951	39,467	19,977	3,131
PHOENIX	AZ	1996	108,749	109,028	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
		1997	112,654	112,931	172	428	3,725	6,048	21,027	61,635	19,619	277
PITTSBURGH	PA	1996	18,766	19,014	47	206	1,565	1,032	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
		1997	20,551	20,805	50	175	1,543	1,010	3,359	11,598	2,816	254
PLANO	TX	1996	8,318	8,329	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
		1997	7,598	7,607	1	22	84	502	1,352	5,274	363	9
POMONA	CA	1996	7,789	7,824	19	47	545	926	1,697	3,039	1,516	35
		1997	6,870	6,926	34	57	477	1,110	1,344	2,571	1,277	56
PORTLAND	OR	1996	50,306	50,805	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
		1997	53,052	53,601	46	356	1,948	5,250	7,398	30,754	7,300	549
PORTSMOUTH	VA	1996	8,582	8,649	23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	67
		1997	8,170	8,267	21	59	571	451	1,715	4,562	791	97
PROVIDENCE	RI	1996	13,106	13,509	16	77	445	495	2,934	6,720	2,419	403
		1997	11,213	11,578	12	100	415	467	2,299	5,817	2,103	365
PUEBLO	CO	1996	7,371	7,423	12	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52
		1997	6,973	7,039	6	69	202	1,026	1,251	4,012	407	66
RALEIGH	NC	1996	17,080	17,164	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
		1997	19,259	19,362	23	102	727	1,404	3,650	11,947	1,406	103
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	CA	1996	4,828	4,855	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
		1997	4,239	4,266	3	20	144	189	902	2,205	776	27

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
RENO	NV	1996	10,854	10,883	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
		1997	10,702	10,713	13	113	503	422	1,762	7,144	745	11
RICHMOND	VA	1996	19,771	19,942	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
		1997	19,419	19,576	139	112	1,533	1,679	3,555	9,727	2,674	157
RIVERSIDE	CA	1996	15,493	15,782	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
		1997	14,590	14,807	23	97	757	1,624	2,772	7,087	2,230	217
ROCHESTER ¹	NY	1996	20,901	21,174	51	119	1,366	737	4,472	11,482	2,674	273
		1997	19,889		57	129	1,557	666	3,764	10,953	2,763	
ROCKFORD ²	IL	1996			31		750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
		1997			14		689	889	3,767	8,234	1,204	43
SACRAMENTO	CA	1996	33,780	33,950	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
		1997	34,132	34,378	41	161	1,851	1,664	6,873	17,282	6,260	246
ST. LOUIS	MO	1996	56,588	57,372	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
		1997	51,214	52,051	153	225	3,572	5,641	10,097	23,405	8,121	837
ST. PAUL	MN	1996	20,704	20,985	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	281
		1997	21,269	21,537	24	229	829	1,302	3,999	12,258	2,628	268
ST. PETERSBURG	FL	1996	23,843	24,095	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
		1997	22,399	22,552	21	201	1,255	3,781	4,041	11,326	1,774	153
SALEM	OR	1996	10,732	10,784	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
		1997	11,376	11,434	1	86	190	114	1,350	8,771	864	58
SALINAS	CA	1996	7,554	7,608	9	54	412	884	1,031	4,339	825	54
		1997	7,085	7,118	18	65	348	895	1,163	3,804	792	33
SALT LAKE CITY	UT	1996	22,283	22,360	20	152	591	738	3,015	14,898	2,869	77
		1997	21,714	21,776	21	141	620	685	2,911	14,346	2,990	62
SAN ANTONIO	TX	1996	87,710	88,601	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
		1997	83,571	84,369	95	618	2,036	1,421	13,230	57,555	8,616	798
SAN BERNARDINO	CA	1996	16,970	17,119	42	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
		1997	16,265	16,381	36	92	1,118	1,638	3,648	6,577	3,156	116
SAN DIEGO	CA	1996	61,573	61,825	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,608	31,688	11,129	252
		1997	58,962	59,189	67	384	2,604	6,734	8,159	30,204	10,810	227
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1996	56,592	57,044	82	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
		1997	51,996	52,424	59	233	4,606	3,651	7,153	28,891	7,403	428
SAN JOSE ¹	CA	1996	34,287		40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	
		1997	32,530	32,644	43	375	908	4,865	4,381	18,023	3,935	114
SANTA ANA	CA	1996	13,213	13,589	46	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
		1997	12,050	12,420	27	91	978	920	1,605	5,748	2,681	370
SANTA CLARITA	CA	1996	3,255	3,295	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
		1997	2,914	2,949	2	24	68	511	608	1,372	329	35
SANTA ROSA	CA	1996	6,905	6,954	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
		1997	7,315	7,360	10	71	195	367	1,310	4,883	479	45
SAVANNAH	GA	1996	13,089	13,187	22	63	849	483	2,158	8,427	1,087	98
		1997	11,943	11,996	26	61	620	465	2,230	7,340	1,201	53
SEATTLE	WA	1996	55,636	55,886	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
		1997	56,640	56,857	49	218	2,081	2,654	8,139	36,417	7,082	217
SHREVEPORT	LA	1996	23,658	23,853	51	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	195
		1997	20,363	20,569	42	151	640	1,677	4,003	12,549	1,301	206
SIMI VALLEY	CA	1996	2,401	2,435	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
		1997	2,147	2,172	5	15	48	115	503	1,257	204	25
SIoux FALLS	SD	1996	5,354	5,405	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
		1997	4,736	4,767	1	65	68	314	586	3,501	201	31
SOUTH BEND	IN	1996	10,822	10,937	22	93	512	395	2,880	6,185	735	115
		1997	9,992	10,085	17	71	373	420	2,295	6,104	712	93
SPOKANE	WA	1996	16,286	16,327	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
		1997	16,185	16,259	12	106	406	871	3,318	10,441	1,031	74
SPRINGFIELD ²	IL	1996			7		452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
		1997			12		340	913	2,104	5,195	325	68
SPRINGFIELD	MO	1996	11,505	11,608	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
		1997	10,693	10,814	7	63	158	496	2,019	7,265	685	121
STAMFORD	CT	1996	4,955	5,007	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
		1997	4,422	4,455	1	18	193	245	491	2,945	529	33
STERLING HEIGHTS	MI	1996	4,621	4,640	1	10	36	223	438	3,506	407	19
		1997	4,880	4,917	2	18	29	202	490	3,786	316	37
STOCKTON	CA	1996	19,401	19,512	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
		1997	18,341	18,462	44	130	1,078	1,439	3,326	9,861	2,463	121
SUNNYVALE	CA	1996	3,488	3,506	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
		1997	3,201	3,225	0	26	71	114	461	2,261	268	24
SYRACUSE ¹	NY	1996	10,999	11,105	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106
		1997	10,506		16	55	586	774	2,388	5,956	731	
TACOMA	WA	1996	20,143	20,268	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
		1997	20,629	20,779	21	177	841	1,943	3,462	11,375	2,810	150
TALLAHASSEE	FL	1996	14,018	14,040	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
		1997	15,071	15,098	6	121	521	1,459	2,199	9,887	878	27
TAMPA	FL	1996	42,873	43,100	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
		1997	36,764	36,935	35	265	2,539	5,149	6,605	17,943	4,228	171
TEMPE	AZ	1996	14,031	14,083	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
		1997	15,171	15,217	12	72	280	504	2,197	10,223	1,883	46
THOUSAND OAKS	CA	1996	2,547	2,619	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
		1997	2,211	2,237	1	16	36	133	412	1,409	204	26

			Crime Index Total	Modified Crime Index Total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
TOLEDO	OH	1996	27,488	28,094	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
		1997	27,710	28,105	25	234	1,097	1,319	5,817	16,164	3,054	395
TOPEKA ¹	KS	1996	15,394		17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	
		1997	15,945		8	105	484	979	3,052	10,635	682	
TORRANCE	CA	1996	7,054	7,080	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
		1997	5,699	5,713	2	23	314	228	1,042	3,128	962	14
TUCSON	AZ	1996	46,385	46,667	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,016	282
		1997	48,428	48,688	51	291	1,446	3,329	6,921	29,571	6,819	260
TULSA	OK	1996	27,373	27,613	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
		1997	28,517	28,770	40	278	917	3,361	6,360	13,850	3,711	253
VALLEJO	CA	1996	8,996	9,055	15	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
		1997	8,741	8,812	3	49	423	1,142	1,918	4,252	954	71
VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	1996	20,819	21,041	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
		1997	19,893	20,092	19	102	515	428	2,990	14,906	933	199
WACO	TX	1996	11,553	11,638	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
		1997	10,398	10,462	15	107	300	821	1,977	6,210	968	64
WASHINGTON	DC	1996	64,557	64,719	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
		1997	54,649	54,770	300	244	5,719	5,916	8,169	26,600	7,701	121
WATERBURY	CT	1996	7,953	7,963	14	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
		1997	7,087	7,097	7	34	245	263	1,472	4,108	958	10
WEST COVINA	CA	1996	4,968	5,010	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
		1997	4,957	4,980	8	25	237	243	695	2,857	892	23
WEST VALLEY ⁵	UT	1996										
		1997	7,585	7,610	9	55	95	433	1,025	5,367	601	25
WICHITA ¹	KS	1996	24,881		24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,936	2,380	
		1997	25,375		32	228	890	1,481	4,769	15,710	2,265	
WICHITA FALLS	TX	1996	6,704	6,742	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
		1997	6,073	6,097	1	75	155	519	1,019	3,961	343	24
WINSTON-SALEM	NC	1996	18,929	19,090	28	123	871	1,245	3,812	11,062	1,788	161
		1997	17,978	18,108	13	167	647	1,279	3,808	10,830	1,234	130
WORCESTER	MA	1996	10,061	10,156	7	106	413	1,038	2,233	5,145	1,119	95
		1997	10,312	10,366	5	115	381	1,127	2,115	5,312	1,257	54
YONKERS ¹	NY	1996	8,211	8,267	14	34	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56
		1997	8,178		16	33	586	392	1,467	4,020	1,664	

¹Complete arson data for 1996 and/or 1997 are not available.

²Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

³Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana, is a unified city-county government with a total population of 780,630; therefore, their Crime Index figures for 1996 and 1997 are combined and are not comparable to previous years.

⁴Due to reporting changes and/or incomplete data, figures are not comparable to previous years' figures.

⁵Complete data for 1996 are not available.

Trends in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses or by annexations are removed from trend tables. All 1997 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population will be published in *Crime in the United States 1997* scheduled to be released in the fall of 1998.

Data users are cautioned against comparisons of crime trends presented in this report and those estimated by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Because of differences in methodology and crime coverage, the two programs examine the Nation's crime problem from somewhat different perspectives, and their results are not strictly comparable. The definitional and procedural differences can account for many of the apparent discrepancies in results from the two programs. The Department of Justice fact sheet, "The Nation's Two Crime Measures," contains a detailed description of the NCVS and UCR.

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MAY 17, 1998

PLEASE NOTE

Figures used in this release are submitted voluntarily by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Individuals using these tabulations are cautioned against drawing conclusions by making direct comparisons between cities due to the many factors which affect the amount and type of crime from place to place. Some of these factors are listed in the annual Uniform Crime Reports. More valid use can be made of these figures by determining deviations from national averages and through comparisons with averages for cities in similar population groups. (Table 1) It is important to remember that crime is a social problem, and therefore, a concern of the entire community. The efforts of law enforcement are limited to factors within its control. Data users can obtain assistance by calling (304) 625-4995.

Wis. imposes life in prison for 'partial-birth' procedure

By Haya El Nasser
and Charisse Jones
USA TODAY

A federal court could decide as early as today whether Wisconsin can enforce a law that calls for life in prison — the strictest penalty in the nation — for doctors who perform a controversial type of late-term abortion.

The law went into effect last Wednesday, prompting Wisconsin's six abortion clinics to stop performing all procedures.

Abortion-rights supporters say the law banning "partial-birth" abortions is so broad and vague that it could threaten doctors who perform any abortions at any state of pregnancy.

"Partial-birth" abortions, as they are known by critics, are rare, late-term procedures in which a fetus is partly delivered and its brain is removed.

Twenty-eight states have some version of a law banning late-term abortions, but none other carries a sentence of life in prison. At most, doctors in other states could face a five-year jail term, abortion-rights activists say.

Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson signed that state's law last month. Opponents last week failed to obtain a temporary court order to keep it from taking effect.

Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin and the Center For Reproductive Law and Policy then asked the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago to block the law while the court

weighs the merits of an appeal challenging the ban.

The appeals court ruling is expected this week.

"If we don't get the ruling we hope for, we'll have to reconsider whether the need to provide (abortion) services to women is so great that we face the risk of prosecution," said Eve Gartner, a lawyer with the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

One clinic reopened on Saturday, after Milwaukee County District Attorney Michael McCann promised he would not use the law to prosecute providers who perform early-term abortions, generally meaning those in the first three months of pregnancy.

Two other Milwaukee area clinics are scheduled to resume business later this week. Three other clinics elsewhere in the state were deciding whether to reopen.

Both McCann and state Attorney General James Doyle Jr. suggested that abortion providers overreacted in suspending all abortions last week.

"The statute unequivocally does not apply to (early-term) abortions," McCann said.

"Wisconsin has not done away with *Roe vs. Wade*," Doyle said, referring to the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the right to an abortion.

Abortion opponents also say that the law is clear.

Said Susan Armacost of Wisconsin Right To Life: "In reality, this law is strictly defined. ... They have no case whatsoever."

U.S. murder rate dips 9%, FBI says

By Gary Fields
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — The number of murders in the nation continued to decline in 1997, dropping 9% when compared with 1996, according to a preliminary FBI report out Sunday.

The decline is part of a trend that saw the number of all major crimes drop 4% last year.

The statistics are especially noticeable in big cities.

Murders dropped 11% in cities with populations above 1 million people, and 14% in cities with populations between 250,000 and 499,999 people.

"The cities are more dangerous ... so people in the big cities tend to be wary and more skeptical about strangers," said Jack Levin, director of the Program for the Study of Violence at Northeastern University.

Sunday's report tracks murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Nearly 10,000 police agencies contributed to the report. A final tally is expected later this year.

Attorney General Janet Reno attributed last year's drop in crime to several factors, including community policing and after-school programs for children.

But Reno cautioned against complacency, noting that

crime also was going down in the 1980s when she was a state prosecutor in Miami.

"I thought, ahhhh, we've turned the corner. And then I began to hear about this insidious thing that was cocaine, but wasn't cocaine, and they hadn't gotten a name for it yet. And they started calling it crack (cocaine)."

The nation's crime rate skyrocketed in the mid- to late-80s.

"We can never relax our vigilance about crime, about enforcement, about prevention," Reno said.

Levin said that one of the more promising aspects of Sunday's report is that crime has continued to drop despite changing demographics. More teen-agers are moving into the ages when they are most prone to commit violent crimes. Dire predictions that the crime rate would rise with their numbers have not borne out.

But not all the news Sunday was good.

The number of rapes reported to police dropped only 1% nationwide, and actually went up in smaller cities and towns.

Communities with fewer than 10,000 residents saw the largest increase, 7%.

"Community policing, after-school programs, supervising teen-agers, those things don't impact sex crimes as much as they affect others," Levin said.

USA TODAY • MONDAY, MAY 18, 1998

Inflation threatens to rain on USA's economic parade

By Rich Miller
USA TODAY

Even the boy who cried wolf was right once.

That's something that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and his fellow policymakers at the inflation-stingy central bank will need to remember when they sit down Tuesday to plot the future course of interest rates.

For the past two years anti-inflation hawks inside and outside the Fed have been warning of the risk of accelerating price rises. So far, they couldn't have been more mistaken. Not only has inflation not picked up, it's downshifted to its slowest pace in 30 years.

But now some experts see the first signs that's about to change. Wholesale prices rose in April for the first time in seven months. Consumer prices — the prices actually paid at shops — notched their biggest increase in six months. And prices of assets, particularly Wall Street stocks but real estate as well, are climbing.

A broad-based index developed by Joseph Carson of broker Deutsche Morgan Grenfell that

includes consumer, producer and asset prices has been increasing at a 6% annual clip. That compares to a 1.4% rise for consumer prices.

"Reports of inflation's demise were clearly exaggerated," says Donald Ratajczak of Georgia State University's Economic Forecasting Center in Atlanta.

Few, if any, experts expect the inflation warnings to prompt the Fed to raise interest rates Tuesday. Inflation may have stopped falling, but it's not about to take off.

The odds though are growing that the central bank will act before the end of the year to nudge up the federal funds rate, the rate that commercial banks charge each other for overnight loans. That would mean higher borrowing costs throughout the economy, for everyone from consumers who use credit cards to companies that issue bonds. The Fed last tightened credit in March 1997, when it raised the funds rate to 5.5% from 5.25%.

"The Fed's focus should be the highest possi-

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

Continued from 1B

ble sustainable economic growth," Fed Vice Chair Alice Rivlin says. "Inflation is a threat to that."

In many ways low inflation has been the elixir responsible for the economy's amazing vitality of the past two years. Low inflation has meant low interest rates. That's translated into a booming stock market.

It's also spurred spending on everything from new homes for workers to new factories for companies. The consequent rapid growth of the economy helped drive the unemployment rate in April down to 4.3%, a level not seen since 1970 in Richard Nixon's first term as president.

The two-sided economy

Fed officials play down scuttlebutt in the financial markets that they're deeply divided over how to keep the good times going. But they admit they're unsure of what to do next, torn between the push and pull of a two-sided economy that continues to amaze.

Rivlin describes the economy as finely balanced. The domestic economy is red hot, growing too fast for its own good, threatening to stoke inflation. But outside the USA, things don't look so good. The Asian crisis is threatening to flare up again. It has already cut into U.S. exports to the region. Rivlin thinks it will also lead to more U.S. imports, as Asian companies boost shipments here, taking sales away from U.S. producers.

Rivlin's best bet: The Asian crisis will slow down the economy enough to prevent inflation from becoming much, if any, of a problem. But she admits she's not sure.

The yin and yang of the two-sided U.S. economy can be seen elsewhere as well. Partly because of competition from overseas, goods producers — steel makers, auto companies and the like — are not in a position to boost prices out of fear they'll lose business.

"We're not able to raise prices," says Lawrence Blair, president of Wheeling, W. Va.-based PosiTech International, which makes heat exchangers that act like car radiators.

But for service companies that don't face much, if any, foreign competition — law firms, financial consultants and others — it's been easier to raise prices. Goods prices on average have fallen 0.2% over the past year. Services prices have climbed 2.7%.

Landmark Engineering & Survey, an architectural company in Tampa, raised prices by 5% to 10% in January. Founder and President David Hurley says he hasn't had many problems making the price rises stick.

"We're so busy right now that when we raise our prices and people say, 'Well, we don't want you to do our work,' we say, 'Thank you,'" he says.

When economists discuss where inflation is headed, they talk about structural and long-lasting factors on the one hand and cyclical and temporary influences on the other. The former — the globalization of the economy, the growth of the Internet and other technology — are pulling inflation down. The latter are pushing it up.

In a small sign of the increased importance of the World Wide Web, Richard Watkins of Flow Control in Omaha says his company used to have a captive market in the area because customers had nowhere else to go for the filters, flow meters and other products the small firm distributes.

No longer. Flow Control now faces competition from companies across the country that advertise on the Internet.

Rising Business costs

But powerful cyclical forces, perhaps most importantly, low unemployment and the higher wages it engenders, are raising business costs. Over the last year, earnings of the average worker have risen 4.4%. Labor accounts for two-thirds of total costs at most businesses.

Up until now, companies have been able to avoid raising prices to pay for the higher wages and salaries by cutting costs elsewhere. Because the jobless rate is so low, they don't have to pay as much for state

unemployment insurance. The booming stock market has allowed companies with defined-benefit pension plans to cut back on their contributions to those retirement programs.

Perhaps most importantly, the rapid growth of managed care has helped employers reduce the cost of

providing health care. But that may be coming to an end.

"The low hanging fruit has all been picked," says Blaine Bos, of benefits consultants William M. Mercer in Chicago. "It's getting harder to cut costs."

He expects health maintenance organizations to boost premiums anywhere from 8% to 14% for next year. HMOs serve more than over 30% of employees.

Another big plus in the fight to keep down inflation has been an unexpected rise in productivity. Companies have been able to pay their employees more because they're getting more out of them. Worker productivity grew 1.7% last year, well above the 1% average of the past 25 years.

Some economists, including Joel Prakken of Macroeconomic Advisers in St. Louis, argue that the recent rise in productivity is only temporary. But others contend that it's longer-lasting and reflects the increased use of computers and other changes in the way people work.

Boosting productivity

Diamond Packaging has adopted a team approach that gives workers greater freedom to boost productivity at its box and carton plant in West Henrietta, N.Y. To motivate its teams, the firm scores their performance in five areas, including profits, then awards cash bonuses based on results.

"We're in a long-term productivity revolution," says National Association of Manufacturers chief Jerry Jasinowski.

Companies big and small are striving to cut other costs as well. Blair says 42-person PosiTech trimmed overhead by 15% last year. Ford Motor, the nation's No. 2 automaker, slashed costs by \$3 billion in 1997 by doing everything from reconfiguring plants to not painting the inside of ashtrays in some cars.

"We're trying to ingrain the idea of lower costs into our DNA," Ford spokesman James Cain says.

But some economists question how far such cost cutting can go. They argue that some of the most basic costs of doing business, particularly energy prices, are now turning up.

After falling sharply at the end of 1997 and into 1998, oil prices have risen nearly \$2 per barrel since Middle East and other producers agreed in late March to cut output.

"The best news on inflation is probably behind us," says Mark Vitner of First Union bank in Charlotte, N.C.

And that may mean that the wolf is finally at the door.

Contributing: Beth Belton

Serious Crimes Reported to Police Decline for Sixth Straight Year

Associated Press

Serious crime reported to the police in 1997 declined for a sixth consecutive year, with reductions in every region led by a plunge of more than 10 percent in murder in larger cities and suburban counties, the FBI said yesterday.

Preliminary figures reflected a cumulative 4 percent decrease in seven major crimes recorded by 9,582 police agencies around the nation.

The number of violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault dropped by 5 percent nationally. Far more

numerous property crimes of burglary, auto theft and larceny-theft dipped by 4 percent.

The most dramatic declines were in murder, for which statistics are the most reliable and uniform. The rate was down 9 percent nationwide but 14 percent in cities of 250,000 to 500,000; 11 percent in cities over 1 million and in suburban counties; and 10 percent in cities of 500,000 to 1 million people.

But Attorney General Janet Reno warned, "We can never relax our vigilance about crime, about enforcement, about prevention" because "there's going to be a new problem down the road."

An early 1980s decline in crime was reversed by the arrival of crack cocaine, Reno said.

The next problems could come from cyberspace or abroad, Reno said. "The gun may become obsolete as people learn how to hack through and . . . accomplish thefts and scams through the Internet," she said. "International crime is going to be more on our radar screen than ever before as . . . people become more mobile."

The good news on crime reached even farther into every sector and region than before.

In 1996, the South experienced a 1.1

percent rise in the total of the seven crimes, but in 1997 each region had an overall decline. The Northeast, where crime soared the most in the late 1980s, had the biggest drop: 6 percent. The South was down 4 percent, and the Midwest and West dropped 3 percent each.

Cities of all sizes, suburbs and rural areas reported overall drops. Cities of 250,000 to 1 million people reported a 5 percent drop. Suburban counties were down 3 percent, rural counties 1 percent. The smallest urban drop was 2 percent in smaller towns of under-10,000 population.

Aside from a few spots where often-

eratic rape figures rose, the only noticeable increases were a 1 percent rise in violent crime in rural areas, led by a 6 percent increase in robbery. There also was a 4 percent rise in auto theft in rural areas.

"Rural areas are lagging because they are the last front in the 1980s crime wave that started with crack in the big cities and put guns in the hands of kids in gangs and outside gangs," said professor Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

A major factor in the larger big-city decline in murder was aggressive police action to take guns away from kids and off the streets, Blumstein said.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1998

For AU Grads, a Message of Peace

Shimon Peres Talks About Israeli Policy in a Changing World

By STEPHEN C. FEHR
Washington Post Staff Writer

The sharp differences over the Middle East peace process were accented yesterday as former Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres told graduates at American University that Israel should recognize a Palestinian state.

In New York earlier in the day, current Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reiterated his opposition to a U.S. proposal calling for Israel to withdraw farther from Jewish-occupied West Bank territories, adding that Israel would retaliate if Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat unilaterally declares a Palestinian state.

Peres was in Washington to receive an honorary degree from American University at commencement ceremonies.

Netanyahu has been in the United States for several days of talks with Clinton administration officials who are anxious to broker a peace settlement.

Peres, who lost to Netanyahu in the 1996 election, sounded a theme of profound political and economic change in the world since Israel became a nation 50 years ago.

That change, he told the students, is part of the reason he has decided to call for a Palestinian state.

"We don't have the moral right to dominate another people," said Peres, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in achieving interim peace deals with the Pales-

tinians. "They're entitled to their own lives, their own respect and independence."

Later, in an interview, Peres said it is in Israel's economic interest to support a single, binational state, saying: "The better off they are, the better off we are. We don't want a poor, back road neighbor."

He chastised the current Israeli leadership for balking on recognition of a Palestinian state.

"There's nothing to wait for when you see that everything is

**"They're entitled to
their own lives,
their own respect
and independence."**

— Shimon Peres,
former Israeli prime minister talking about
Palestinian statehood

written on the wall with clear letters in good calligraphy," Peres added.

Peres, 75, told the students in the school's Bender Arena that Israel can draw lessons from the collapse of the Soviet Union, which he said is the biggest change of the last half-century.

The lesson is that systems rooted in rigid political ideology don't fit in today's world dominated not by how much territory a nation controls but by its intellectual strength, he said.

"Today's basic resources are intellectual—scientific, technological, information and education," Peres said.

"Why fight? Armies can't conquer wisdom," Peres said.

Netanyahu has rejected a U.S. proposal that Israel withdraw troops from an additional 13 percent of West Bank territories under military occupation since 1967, and hand partial control to the Palestinians. In exchange, Palestinian leaders would intensify measures to contain terrorism directed at the Israeli state and to sit down for immediate negotiations on a final peace settlement.

Netanyahu said that he considers the U.S. proposal a threat to Israeli national security and that it would leave some Jewish settlements in the West Bank isolated. He said yesterday on ABC that only Israel can decide its national security interests. "If you ask me . . . to sign a peace treaty in which we somehow erode Israel's defenses, that won't hold," he said.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1998

Serious Crime Fell in U.S. For 6th Year in a Row in '97

By JOHN H. CUSHMAN Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 17 — Reports of serious crime fell across the nation in 1997, the sixth consecutive annual decrease, with the biggest drop in the Northeastern states and in big cities, the Justice Department said today.

Preliminary figures released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which collected them from 16,000 city, county and state law-enforcement agencies, showed that the overall rate of serious crime fell 4 percent, accelerating the decline of recent years.

Violent crimes declined by 5 percent, led by 9 percent decreases in murders and robberies. There were smaller decreases in the categories of aggravated assault, down 2 percent, and rape, down 1 percent.

Rape was the one type of crime for which the statistics showed less progress. Reported rapes declined 2 percent in 1996, 5 percent in 1995, and 4 percent in 1994.

Property crimes declined by 4 percent, led by an 8 percent drop in arson. Car thefts fell 5 percent.

The Northeastern states led the decline in virtually every category.

Murders in the region declined 13 percent, total violent crimes declined 5 percent and property crimes declined 6 percent.

Experts have said several trends were contributing to the declining pace of crime. Among them were the aging of the population, a toughening of sentencing laws and the increasing numbers of people in prison. The healthy economy was also a factor, experts said.

Cities with populations over a million reported that murders and robberies each declined 11 percent. Cities with populations of half a million to a million reported murders and robberies each down 10 percent. Cities with populations of a quarter of a million to half a million reported murders down 14 percent and robberies down 10 percent.

In New York City, the total number of crimes counted in the report declined 7 percent, to 355,893 in 1997 from 382,555 in 1996. Murders declined 22 percent, to 770 from 983, and robberies dropped 10 percent, to 44,707 from 49,672. The number of reported rapes in New York City fell to 2,157 from 2,332.

The New York Times

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1998

National News Briefs

Newborn Is Found Alive In a Shallow Grave

ALTADENA, Calif., May 17 (AP) — A newborn boy with his umbilical cord still attached was found alive in a shallow grave on Saturday night by a woman who was jogging with her dogs in this Los Angeles suburb.

The jogger, Azita Milanian, who lives nearby, wrapped the baby in a towel and used her cellular phone to call 911, said Charlotte Kramer, a fire dispatcher for Los Angeles County. Ms. Milanian then alerted a motorist who took the baby to the sheriff's station.

Ms. Milanian said she was jogging on Saturday at 8:20 P.M., when her dogs went after what she thought was a dead animal. She said that as she went to restrain the dogs, she saw something push up the dirt. Then, she said, she saw a tiny leg and then found the buried baby.

"I could never believe in my dreams any child would be underneath the ground," she said. "The cord on the baby was still on."

The infant was taken to Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena and was undergoing treatment for severe hypothermia. He was listed in serious condition today.

Deputy Michael Irving of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office said that the baby was full term and that the delivery appeared to have occurred just before he was discovered.

Texas Plans to Execute 2 Inmates This Week

HUNTSVILLE, Tex., May 17 (AP) — Two of the longest-serving death row inmates in Texas are scheduled for execution this week.

Robert Anthony Carter is scheduled to die by lethal injection on Monday night, and the execution of Pedro Cruz Muniz is to take place 24 hours later. Both men have spent nearly their entire adult lives behind bars.

Mr. Muniz, 41, was 20 when he was convicted in the rape and beating death of a student at Southwestern University in Georgetown in 1976.

Mr. Carter, 34, confessed to killing two people in 1981 in Houston in two robberies. Arriving on death row as an 18-year-old, he was the youngest person there.

If the executions take place as scheduled, Mr. Carter and Mr. Muniz will be the seventh and eighth condemned killers to die by lethal injection in Texas this year. Since 1982, Texas has executed 150 inmates by lethal injection.

Derailed Train Spills 20,000 Gallons of Soap

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17 (AP) — About 20,000 gallons of liquid soap oozed across a railroad track corridor today after a Conrail freight train derailed near the city's downtown area. No one was injured.

The authorities said they believed that they had prevented the flow of soap from reaching a nearby storm drain, and planned to use trucks with large vacuums to clean up the soap.

The derailment occurred on a section of track running under a downtown parking garage, said a fire official, Lieut. Mark Barbour.

The train, three locomotives hauling 159 cars of mixed freight, was traveling from Pittsburgh to Columbus, said a Conrail spokesman, Bob Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan said about 30 of the cars had derailed. The cause has not been determined, he said.

Philadelphia Police Chief Seizes Man in Purse Grab

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (Reuters) — While out jogging, Philadelphia's new Police Commissioner ran down a purse snatcher on Friday and held the man until patrol officers arrived, the police said today.

The commissioner, John F. Timoney, was jogging through Rittenhouse Square when a resident stopped him and reported the crime.

"Well, I am the Police Commissioner," Chief Timoney was quoted as saying before taking off after the man, identified as Jesse Lotman.

Chief Timoney, 49 and a marathon runner who jogs six to seven miles a day, replaced Richard Neal in March. He had been first deputy to Police Commissioner William J. Bratton of New York, who resigned in 1996.

A widespread crackdown on crime in Philadelphia has resulted in 15 percent to 25 percent more arrests this year, while the city's homicide rate has fallen by 26 percent.

The New York Times

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1998

Crime on the wane, FBI figures show

National drop continues six-year trend

By Jerry Seper
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The FBI reported yesterday that incidents of serious crime nationwide — murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft and arson — declined for the sixth year in a row in 1997, falling by 4 percent compared with 1996.

In releasing preliminary figures from its Uniform Crime Reporting program, the FBI said the drop last year resulted from an overall 5 percent decline in the number of reported violent crimes — murder, rape, robbery and assault — and a 4 percent drop in reports of property crimes.

The final 1997 figures are expected this fall.

The overall crime rate fell in every region of the country in 1997. The largest decrease, 6 percent, came in the Northeast, followed by the South, which dropped 4 percent, while the Midwest and West each saw decreases of 3 percent.

In the country's major cities, Los Angeles had one of the largest drops in the overall crime rate — 13 percent. In New York City, the decrease was 7 percent.

Attorney General Janet Reno was encouraged by the new numbers.

"I think one of the things that has come out of these five years is that crime is not a Democratic or a Republican problem," she said during her weekly press briefing. "If we approach it in a thoughtful, bipartisan way ... we can make such a difference."

Miss Reno said, however, the greatest challenge is to not become complacent.

"Let's not turn away and look at other things. Let's retain the vigilance. Let's continue to invest in children. Let's let people know that if they commit a crime they're going to face a punishment that fits the crime," she said.

"What I think is important for law enforcement, for all the Amer-

ican people, is that we can never relax our vigilance about crime, about enforcement, about prevention," she said. "And that's the message I am giving to America: Yes, America, everyone working together has made a difference. Police have done such an incredible job. There are so many people that can claim that they have had a role in this and claim it legitimately."

In the District, reports of the eight major crimes all dropped, including significant decreases in murder from 397 in 1996 to 300 last year; robbery, 6,444 to 5,719; burglary, 9,828 to 8,169; and larceny, 31,343 to 26,600.

In Alexandria, reports of murder, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft decreased, while increases were reported in the number of forcible rapes, aggravated assaults and arsons.

The FBI said that in the category of violent crimes, reports of murder and robbery nationwide showed the largest decrease, down by 9 percent, followed by aggravated assault, 2 percent; and forcible rape, 1 percent. Among property crimes, the FBI said arson decreased by 8 percent; motor vehicle theft by 5 percent; larceny by 4 percent; and burglary by 3 percent.

Nationwide, New York City led the country with the most reported incidents of murder, 770, down from 986 in 1996. It was followed by Chicago, 757; Los Angeles, 574; Detroit, 469; Philadelphia, 410; Baltimore, 312; the District, 300; New Orleans, 267; Houston, 254; and Dallas, 209. The total of 2,782 murders among the 10 cities in 1997 compares with 4,880 in 1996.

Among the 10 cities, only Detroit showed an increase in the number of murders, with 428 in 1996.

In the past three years, the murder rate nationwide has fallen by 25 percent, although the number of murders committed by teen-agers has recorded a 145 percent in-

*"We can never relax
our vigilance about
crime."*

—Janet Reno

crease between 1985 and 1995. That trend has slowed somewhat as the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles has shown a slight decline in the past two years.

New York City also led the country in the total number of reported cases of forcible rape, with 2,157, down from 2,346 in 1996. It was followed by Los Angeles, 1,413; Detroit, 968; Memphis, 938; Houston, 790; Dallas, 744; Columbus, 696; Philadelphia, 650; Cleveland, 638; and San Antonio, 618.

Three cities among the 10 — Memphis, Dallas and Columbus —

showed increases in the number of reported rapes.

The FBI report found that New York City also led in the total number of reported robberies, with 44,707, down from 49,703 in 1996. It was followed by Chicago, 25,289; Los Angeles, 20,506; Philadelphia, 11,938; Baltimore, 8,629; Detroit, 8,208; Houston, 8,146; the District, 5,719; Dallas, 5,626; and Memphis, 5,240.

New York also led with the most reported aggravated assaults, 45,229 in 1997 compared with 45,561 in 1996. It was followed by Chicago, 36,519; Los Angeles, 34,043; Detroit, 12,857; Houston, 11,967; Dallas, 8,336; Baltimore, 7,995; Atlanta, 7,563; Jacksonville, 6,387; and San Diego, 6,734.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide cooperative statistical effort drawing on more than 16,000 city, county and state police agencies.

The Washington Times

/ MONDAY, MAY 18, 1997

India-Pakistan conflict grows from roots deep in history

By Ben Barber
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The roots of the Indian nuclear explosions that disturbed the world's atomic balance last week can be found just a few miles from the blast site in the Rajasthan desert.

At a small border town northwest of the blast site is the only official land crossing between India and Pakistan, linking more than 1 billion people in the two countries.

On the Pakistani side, at Wagah, border guards wearing British-era uniforms with military turbans check out the sweltering travelers waiting to cross.

When they find an Indian trader, they rifle through his suitcases and leave his belongings soiled and trampled on the filthy floor.

On the Indian side, one finds officers in identical uniforms waiting in a customs shed. Here they treat Pakistanis in the same way — by tearing apart their suitcases.

Hundreds of millions of people on both sides of the heavily armed frontier speak similar languages — Indians call theirs Hindi, while Pakistanis speak Urdu, which has Hindi roots. They love much of the same music, the same roti flat breads, the same curries and rice.

But they hate each other's religion, government and politics.

The Indian defense minister

said shortly before last week's nuclear blasts that it was China that India most feared.

China, with an estimated 400 nuclear warheads, defeated India in a conventional war in 1962, still holds some Indian territory and has been giving Pakistan nuclear and missile technology.

But China is cut off from India by the world's highest mountain range. And China's regional focus is East and Southeast Asia while India remains supreme in its own South Asia region.

Pakistan remains the likely target of Indian nuclear power in an actual conflict, even if China remains a resented giant Asian neighbor.

Hindu India has been around for more than 3,000 years.

Mogul Muslims conquered it in the 16th century and held it until England took over. By the time India gained independence in 1947, about 20 percent of its people had been converted to Islam.

About 131 million of their descendants ended up in Pakistan, which seceded from India in a bloody transfer of peoples in 1947. Another 128 million are in Bangladesh, which split from Pakistan in 1971.

But about 140 million Muslims remain among India's 950 million people.

Hindus associated with the militant nationalist groups such as the

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and their political arm, the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), often regard Muslims with suspicion and contempt.

The BJP led a mass movement to tear down a 400-year-old mosque at Ayodyah in 1992, which led to riots that left thousands dead — mostly Muslims.

Since the BJP came to power this year, however, it has toned down calls for eliminating Muslim rights, such as the use of Islamic laws on marriage and other social issues.

Muslims in Pakistan, meanwhile, have no more sympathy for Hinduism.

Jews and Christians are called

by the Muslim religion "people of the book," deserving of respect since they believe in Old or New Testament prophets and believe in the existence in one God.

Hindus, however, are seen by many Muslims as intolerable idol worshippers with many gods.

Aside from the three wars India and Pakistan fought since independence — all of which India won — the two countries have remained at each other's throats.

India blames Pakistan for arming, training and sheltering anti-Indian Sikh militants in Punjab as well as Muslim militants in Kashmir. Pakistan thinks India is behind ethnic violence in Karachi and Sindh.

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